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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

He Ying Ends Bangkok Visit for UNESCAP Meeting	A 1
[Bangkok POST 28 Mar]	
Predeparture Remarks	A 1
Departure for Beijing	A 1

UNITED STATES

U.S. Reaction to Brezhnev Proposal Viewed	B 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 24 Mar]	
Calls in U.S. for Freezing Nuclear Weapons Noted	B 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Mar]	

SOVIET UNION

Correspondent on Brezhnev Proposal at Tashkent	C 1
KYODO: PRC Confirms Economists in Moscow	C 1
PRAVDA Article on Third World Termed 'Hypocrisy'	C 1
PRC Participation in Moscow Gymnastics Meet Noted	C 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Stand of Japanese Softball Association Noted	D 1
Notes on Japanese Government Loan Exchanged	D 1
Vice Premier Yu Qiuli Meets Japanese Trade Team	D 1
Gu Mu Meets With Japanese Trade Officials	D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

China Attacked in Le Duan Report to VCP Congress	E 1
SRV 'Peace Offensive' Termed 'Smokescreen'	E 2
Thai Trade Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs	E 3
Hu Yaobang Visits Rewi Alley in Hospital	E 3

SOUTH ASIA

Ji Pengfei, Delegation Conclude Pakistan Visit	F 1
Visit to Refugee Camp	F 1
Further on Visit With Refugees	F 1
Remarks on Departure	F 2
Return to Beijing	F 2
AFP: Leaders Congratulate New Bangladesh Leader	F 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Li Guangyi Loses Appeal in 'State Secrets' Leak	K 1
28 Mar Commentator's Article [RENMIN RIBAO]	K 1
Commentator Stresses Handling Cadres' Grievances	K 3
[RENMIN RIBAO 25 Mar]	
Banks' Function in Preventing Economic Crimes	K 4
[RENMIN RIBAO 22 Mar]	
RENMIN RIBAO Views Lifestyles of Two Ministers	K 5
[RENMIN RIBAO 24 Mar]	
Drama on Lin Biao Premieres in Beijing	K 6
Ye Jianying Sends Wreath in Memory of Zhang Boju	K 6
GUANGMING RIBAO Views 'Peng Dehuai's Account' [19 Mar]	K 6
Measures Adopted To Reassure Foreign Businessmen	K 9
[CHINA DAILY 27 Mar]	
Industrial Production Shows Upward Trend	K 9
Enterprise Management Association on 1982 Tasks	K 10
XINHUA Urges Utilization of Domestic Products	K 11
PLA Promotes Courtesy Month Activities	K 12
PLA Naval Unit Studies History, Mao's Works	K 12
PLA Greening Committee Urges Tree Planting	K 13
PLA's Wei Guoqing Joins Tree-Planting Activities	K 13

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Nanjing Commander on Resisting Bourgeois Corrosion	O 1
Jiangxi People's Congress Opens Session 22 Mar	O 1
Bai Dongcai on 1981 Economy	O 3
Governor on Economic Crime	O 4
Finance Director's Report	O 5
Standing Committee Meets 26 Mar	O 6
Shandong Ends Investigation of Tax Evasion Cases	O 7

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangzhou Holds Conference on Overall Planning	P 1
Shenzhen Cadre Meeting on Anticorruption Drive	P 2
New Guangxi Harbor Begins Trial Operation	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Chengdu PLA Commander Inspects Civility Drive	Q 1
Sichuan Holds Meeting on Mao Zedong Thought	Q 1
Yin Fatang Addresses Xizang Economic Crime Rally	Q 1
Briefs: Yunnan Cadre Punished	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Beijing First Secretary, Others Plant Trees	R 1
Tianjin CCP Removes Leaders of Aquatic Bureau	R 1
XINHUA Commentator's Article	R 2
Briefs: Hebei Industry	R 3

TAIWAN

Commentary on U.S.-PRC Talks Over Taiwan Arms	V 1
Taiwan Recognizes New Guatemalan Government	V 2
Saudi Communications Minister Arrives in Taipei	V 2
Defense, Foreign Affairs Top 1983 Budget	V 2
[LIEN HO PAO 16 Mar]	

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HSIN WAN PAO on 'Sensitive' Sino-U.S. Relations	W 1
[29 Mar]	
Papers Comment on Brezhnev Tashkent Proposal	W 2
TA KUNG PAO Article [27 Mar]	W 2
HSIN WAN PAO Article [28 Mar]	W 3

HE YING ENDS BANGKOK VISIT FOR UNESCAP MEETING

Predeparture Remarks

BK280245 Bangkok POST in English 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] China "will support all resistance groups in Kampuchea determined to drive out the Vietnamese invaders," Chinese Vice Foreign Minister He Ying said in Bangkok yesterday.

Speaking before leaving for Beijing after heading the Chinese delegation to the ESCAP conference, Mr He Ying said that the resistance groups being aided by China included the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) of former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann. He denied reports published in Bangkok that Beijing had stopped assistance to Son Sann.

Chinese aid includes efforts in the international and diplomatic fields, moral support and arms supplies "as far as we are able to provide them."

Mr He Ying said Beijing was working hard to make possible a coalition government of the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and the Moulinaka of former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk -- "the objective of Thailand and ASEAN."

"China praises Thailand and respects ASEAN for their attempts to bring about such a coalition," he said, adding that Beijing had been unable to help bring about a meeting of the three faction leaders in the Chinese capital because Son Sann had been unable to attend.

He expressed the belief that the three sides would "eventually" come together if or when they realised that "the most important task should be the ousting of the Vietnamese forces from their country." This would not only restore Kampuchean independence but also bring about regional peace and fulfillment of the United Nations Charter, the Chinese vice foreign minister said.

Asked how the UN General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea, which calls for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and self-determination for the Kampuchean people, could be implemented, he said that those countries which contributed to the large majority votes for Democratic Kampuchea in the 34th, 35th and 36th General Assemblies "should continue political, economic and moral pressures." Such pressures should be maintained to enable "the people of Kampuchea to continue their brave struggle."

On Taiwan, Mr He Ying said that China could not tolerate the continuation of "semi-official or semi-unofficial ties" with Taipei by governments which had established diplomatic ties with Beijing. "Taiwan is part of China," he said.

He said that China was satisfied with Thailand's conduct in this matter. "We understand each other and Thailand's attitude has been very good," he added.

On Soviet overtures to Beijing, the Chinese vice foreign minister said: "I'll quote a Chinese proverb: 'We'll judge from deeds, not words.'"

Departure for Beijing

OW271520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 27 (XINHUA) -- He Ying, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the Chinese delegation to the 38th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), left here for home this afternoon.

The ESCAP session, which opened on March 23, will last until April 3.

During his stay here, He Ying called on Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on March 22. The two sides had a friendly conversation on international problems and other matters of mutual concern.

U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSAL VIEWED

HK260912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 82 p 7

[Report: "How Will the West Deal With Brezhnev's Proposal? -- NATO Defense Ministers Meet in U.S. To Study Countermeasures While U.S. Conducts Internal Debate on Freezing Nuclear Arms Deployment"]

[Text] The governments and press circles of the Western countries reacted strongly to Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on "suspending deployment" of medium-range missiles in Europe. World attention is focused on what countermeasures the West, especially the United States, will take and how the new contention between the Soviet Union and the United States over the nuclear arms in Europe will develop.

The NATO defense ministers held a nuclear planning group meeting in Colorado Springs in the United States on 23 March to study Brezhnev's proposal and work out countermeasures to this proposal. Reportedly, this meeting would give "all-out support" to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "zero option proposal," which means that the Soviet Union must remove all its medium-range missiles in Europe and the United States will not deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. However, due to the upsurge of the antinuclear campaign at home, the defense ministers of the Western European countries would urge the United States to hold talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range missiles and to begin negotiations over problems concerning long-range strategic missiles.

It has also been reported that the U.S. Government doubted Brezhnev's proposal, dismissed it as meaningless and regarded it as a step to legalize the Soviet superiority of missiles in Europe. However, due to the pressure from some political figures at home, especially those who advocated freezing nuclear arms deployment, the U.S. Departments of State and Defense were compelled to announce that they would study whether the Soviet proposal reflected Moscow's sincere wish to hold serious talks on disarmament.

Recently, there has been an internal debate in the United States on freezing nuclear arms deployment. In early March this year, the polls in most of the towns in Vermont favored immediate freezing of production, testing and deployment of nuclear arms. Similar activities also took place in more than 10 other states. More than 140 congressmen jointly put forth a resolution on 10 March demanding that the United States and Soviet Union freeze nuclear arms deployment. Meanwhile, some disarmament organizations in Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany not only publicized their antinuclear arms viewpoint in Europe, but also sent representatives to carry out activities in the United States.

However, this proposition of freezing nuclear arms has been criticized by the U.S. Government. Alexander Haig said that such a demand "is not only a bad defense and security policy, but also a bad policy of arms control," "is incompatible with the American people's interests regarding security," and eventually can only "freeze the Soviet superiority of three to one" in Europe. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger also related this proposition to Brezhnev's recent proposal and pointed out that freezing nuclear arms deployment only meant "freezing" the Soviet Union's "overwhelming superiority (in medium-range missiles)."

On 18 March, Paul Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks, expressed his disagreement with the viewpoint of freezing nuclear arms deployment and stressed that the proposition on freezing nuclear arms would have adverse effects on the U.S.-Soviet talks. He said: "If the United States freezes deployment of its medium-range missiles (in Western Europe), the Soviet Union basically will not want to give up its missiles," because the Soviet Union "actually has accomplished its plan of deploying medium-range missiles in Europe."

Edward L. Rowny, who was appointed by the U.S. President to be chief negotiator for the SALT talks, also said in an article published on 21 March: "There is no difference in the aims of the government officials and of those who advocate freezing (they have the same aim). The question concerns which is the best method to achieve our common aim -- real disarmament."

He held that freezing nuclear arms deployment at a time when the Soviet Union is superior in nuclear forces would be disadvantageous to "arms reduction" because "there is no factor which can push the Soviet Union to reduce its forces to the same level as the United States."

This has become the subject of much discussion among the U.S. newspapers. Some agree with the proposition of freezing nuclear arms deployment, while others support the stand of the Reagan administration. The Washington POST holds that applying the proposal for freezing nuclear arms deployment to the medium-range missiles in Europe conforms to the Soviet stand in the talks, and this means permitting the Soviet Union to deploy 300 SS-20 missiles and not allowing the United States to deploy an equivalent number of missiles. However, the New York TIMES praises the country's call for freezing nuclear arms deployment, likening it to "a thunderclap on the horizon."

CALLS IN U.S. FOR FREEZING NUCLEAR WEAPONS NOTED

HK261112 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 82 p 7

[Report: "U.S. Congress Holds Debate on Freezing Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress opened discussions on 22 March on the proposal put forth by Kennedy and Hatfield calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. The next day, the leaders of the two parties in the Senate, Baker and Byrd, put forth a joint proposal urging President Reagan to hold talks with the Soviet Union on freezing nuclear weapons "in a way that can be checked by both sides." This proposal is tantamount to amending the proposal of Hatfield and Kennedy. Consequently, this immediately gave rise to a heated debate involving both sides.

The proposal put forth by the leaders of the two parties in the Senate advocated the holding of talks before the freezing of nuclear weapons. The main initiators were Democratic Senator Jackson and Republican Senator Warner. They are both members of the Senate Armed Services Committee. They advocated the holding of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union to look for ways of freezing nuclear weapons.

However, the proposal of Kennedy and Hatfield advocated immediate bilateral freezing before the holding of talks. They criticized the proposal of Baker and Byrd as being aimed at "instituting a setback for the cause of arms control...and advocating their production before freezing."

Recently, many congressmen, led by Kennedy and Hatfield, as well as people in political circles have launched a nationwide campaign calling for the freezing of nuclear weapons. There are more than 10 other groups which are in the process of organizing demonstrations, holding ballots in town councils, sending letters, putting forth proposals for the holding of ballots and so on. This campaign is putting increasing pressure on the Reagan administration.

CORRESPONDENT ON BREZHNEV PROPOSAL AT TASHKENT

OW261725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 26 Mar 82

["On Leonid Brezhnev's Speech in Tashkent -- by XINHUA Correspondent" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA) — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, in a speech delivered at a mass meeting in Tashkent on March 24, made some professions of readiness to "improve" Sino-Soviet relations while declaring that the Soviet Union would adhere to the so-called "principled position" taken at the 25th and 26th Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union against China. The press circles here took notice of the fact that Brezhnev had chosen a troubled moment in Sino-U.S. relations, which has resulted from U.S. persistence in arms sales to Taiwan, to state the Soviet Union's opposition to the "concept of two Chinas" and "recognition of the PRC's sovereignty over Taiwan Island" and to profess readiness to discuss "improvement" of Sino-Soviet relations. This, they said, gave one much food for thought.

It was not the first time for a Soviet leader to make such "improvement" remarks. But so far, people have not seen any substantive actions taken by the Soviet authorities in this respect.

While massive Soviet troops are deployed along the Sino-Soviet border, Brezhnev in his speech denied that the Soviet Union constitutes any threat against China and that his country has ever interfered in China's internal affairs.

It should also be pointed out that as a sovereign state, China has every right to pursue independent policies both internally and externally. It only stands to reason for China to criticise the Soviet Union for pursuing a policy of hegemonist expansion abroad. However, Brezhnev accused China of its "junction with the policy of imperialists", and of its policies "being at variance with the socialist principles and standards."

The fact that the Soviet Union, while professing willingness to "improve" relations with China, went so far as to make such a series of accusations against it convinced people more than ever before that the true value of what the Soviet Union has said should be judged in the light of its actual deeds hereafter.

KYODO: PRC CONFIRMS ECONOMISTS IN MOSCOW

OW291201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (KYODO) — A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters here Monday that three Chinese economists are in Moscow to study the Soviet economy. Questioned by foreign reporters, the spokesman said the economists were Liu Suinian, Liu Kuokuang and Zheng Li, all international economic specialists.

The spokesman declined to say where the three were studying in Moscow or how long they would stay. However, it was the first official disclosure that Chinese economists are studying in the Soviet Union, which China regarded as "revisionist."

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON THIRD WORLD TERMED 'HYPOCRISY'

OW261438 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Commentary from the "International Current Events" program: "Refute the Lies of the USSR's PRAVDA"]

[Text] On 2 February the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA carried an article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Karen Brutents of the Soviet Union entitled: "The Soviet Union and the Liberated Countries." The main theme of the article deals with Soviet principles and policies governing its relations with Third World countries. The article says: The Soviet Union's policy of supporting the liberation movements has been of historic significance for the course of the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle and the destiny of the enslaved world.

It claims that the Soviet Union builds its relations with the liberated countries on the principles of respect for national independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. Without the Soviet Union's internationalist policy and without its example and support, the article says, the liberated countries could not have traveled the already considerable distance which separates them from their former colonial and oppressed status. Relations with the Soviet Union have served the liberated countries as a kind of laboratory where they learned independence and the skills of conducting affairs in international relations as equals.

According to the claims made in the article, the Third World countries should thank the Soviet Union because, with the USSR as their guardian angel, they have been able to eliminate imperialist aggression and oppression and win victories in their struggles for national independence. However, it is easy for people to prattle. Concrete facts show that this PRAVDA article is not worth even a penny.

Contrary to its manifesto, the Soviet Union's policy toward a number of Third World countries is interference in their internal affairs, encroachment upon their sovereignty and armed aggression against them. All these are acts of outright social imperialism. Soviet warplanes, tanks and artillery have been roaring in Afghanistan and the USSR has supported Vietnamese troops in their efforts to burn down Kampuchean villages, kill the Kampuchean people and plunder them without mercy. The chemical toxins used against the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples were manufactured and supplied by the Soviet Union. All this is stern reality well known to everyone.

In the past, Cuban mercenaries invading Angola were armed and financed by the Soviets. The mercenaries who repeatedly invaded Zaire were also supported covertly by the Soviet Union. It was none other than the Soviet Union that stirred up trouble to its own advantage by making use of historical border disputes, national discord and religious conflicts among African countries. At a time when the people of the Central American countries are opposing imperialism and the military regimes in their own countries, the USSR is wielding the banner of supporting national liberation struggle and adding fuel to the turmoil in that region in an attempt to fish in troubled waters. There are countless examples of the Soviets carrying out clandestine cloak-and-dagger activities, creating chaos and sowing seeds of discord in a number of Third World countries. All these are enough to expose the hypocrisy of that self-glorious article carried by PRAVDA. Simply stated, the Soviet Union is not an example for the colonial people at all. All its acts are recorded hegemonic crimes.

The PRAVDA article says that relations with the Soviet Union have served the liberated countries as a laboratory. What kind of laboratory is this? What have the Third World countries learned from it? A number of statesmen from the ASEAN countries have pointed out repeatedly that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Soviet support for the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea were designed to pull the Southeast Asian countries into Moscow's sphere of influence. Egypt, the Sudan and Somalia have learned bitter lessons from Soviet acts of aggression against them. Quite a few leaders of African countries have repeatedly warned against the Russians' ill intentions. Some Latin American nations have strongly demanded an end to Soviet and Cuban infiltration and expansion in that part of the world.

The laboratory referred to by PRAVDA provides precise evidence that its harangue is simply an out-and-out lie. The PRAVDA article delivers a sermon to all Third World countries. It says the frequent contact between the Third World countries and the Soviet Union can familiarize the former with the USSR's very rich experience and help them strengthen their national independence. Those countries that are still in many ways dependent on Western imperialist powers economically and politically would like to change their subordinate status, and they increasingly understand the necessity and appropriateness of developing relations with the Soviet Union.

One realizes that this PRAVDA article is different from those on the same subject over a period of many years. It no longer classifies some Third World countries as advanced and reactionary groups, but deals at length with the advantages gained by Third World countries in maintaining ties with the Soviet Union. What is the motive behind the scene? It is no mystery. First, the Third World includes more than 120 countries, accounting for two-thirds of the countries in the world. They are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. This is a fact known to the general public. Second, although the center of present U.S.-Soviet rivalry is still West Europe, the peripheral areas must be seized first. Therefore, the hot points in their rivalry have emerged in the Middle East, Indochina, Asia and the Caribbean region, which are parts of the Third World. To contend for world hegemony under current conditions, the Soviet Union must use both hard and soft tactics and fawn on the Third World in an attempt to win it over.

The PRAVDA article, which was full of fine-sounding words, was written to try to please the public with claptrap. Of course, the article does not blindly curry favor with the Third World. It concludes by saying that for the liberated countries, cooperation with the Soviet Union remains, in the 1980's, not only a matter of particular foreign policy orientation, but also a matter of loyalty to national interests, loyalty to the demands of national independence and progressive development.

This concluding statement is a stab in the back of the Third World countries, and implies a threat. It is tantamount to warning the leaders of Third World countries: If you do not follow the Soviet Union, you are making the mistake of following a wrong direction, and you are not loyal to national interests and to the demands of national independence and progressive development.

However, the trend of the times has changed. The Soviet Union's baton is not that magical for members of its own community. How can the USSR expect the more than 120 Third World countries to follow it wherever it goes? The Third World has not dealt with this hypocritical friend, who is honeymouthed and daggerhearted, for just a short time. The facts listed above are enough to explain that what has been done by the Soviet Union in the world has made an increasingly number of Third World countries see through its ugly features.

In the course of electing the fifth UN secretary general in the UN Security Council last winter, the Soviet Union supported the U.S. veto of the nomination of Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim, who was supported by the Third World for the post. This resulted in the repeated stalemate of the election which the Third World still remembers. Who can trust this so-called natural ally? It is easy to write articles on the relations between the Soviet Union and the liberated countries, but such articles cannot withstand the test of facts.

PRC PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW GYMNASTICS MEET NOTED

OW270732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, March 26 (XINHUA) — Aleksandr Pogorelov of the Soviet Union won the men's optional all-round title at the annual Moscow NEWS cup gymnastics tournament here today. Pogorelov scored a total of 58.00 points. His teammate Aleksandr Timulovich was second with 57.35 points, and another Soviet gymnast, Aleksandr Yenseyev, and Li Chol-hon of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shared third place with 57.25 points each.

The tournament, organized by the Moscow NEWS, drew over 100 men and women gymnasts from 25 countries including China. Most of them made their debut in international competition. China's Xu Zhiqiang, Yang Yueshan and Wang Yong placed sixth, ninth and tenth respectively.

The women's all-round competition will be held tomorrow and individual events will take place the following day.

STAND OF JAPANESE SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION NOTED

OW250808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Softball Association announced today that if the International Softball Federation and the sponsor do follow the provisions of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Japan will take part in the forthcoming fifth world women's softball championships, according to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE report. The decision was made at a council meeting of the association today.

The report said that according to the IOC provisions, the sports organizations in Taiwan should be under the name of "Taipei, China", instead of "the Republic of China" and cannot use the original flag and anthem.

NOTES ON JAPANESE GOVERNMENT LOAN EXCHANGED

OW261238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA) -- An exchange of notes on 1981 Japanese Government loan to the Chinese Government took place at a ceremony in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

In accordance with article eight of the China-Japan joint press communique issued Dec. 7, 1979, during former Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China, the Japanese Government agreed their overseas economic cooperation fund would offer a loan to finance construction of Shijiusuo port, Qinhuangdao port, the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway and other projects.

The notes were signed by Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

VICE PREMIER YU QIULI MEETS JAPANESE TRADE TEAM

OW081251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli today met with Ichizu Kimura, director-general of the Kansai chapter of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, and his party. They discussed the expansion of trade between the two countries and other issues.

The guests arrived here on March 3.

GU MU MEETS WITH JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIALS

OW121240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and had a cordial talk here today with a group of Japanese visitors led by Takeshi Inoue, director general of the Japan-China Economy and Trade Association. Present was Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

After their arrival in Beijing March 7, the visitors had discussions with Chinese State Economic Commission officials on cooperation in the technical transformation of China's industrial enterprises. They will leave for home shortly.

CHINA ATTACKED IN LE DUAN REPORT TO VCP CONGRESS

OW281304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA) -- Addressing the opening session of the Vietnamese Communist Party's Fifth Congress yesterday, General Secretary Le Duan admitted the party was to blame for the country's economic and social difficulties. He also reaffirmed his party will continue the policy of collusion with the Soviet Union against China and the policy of expansionism, according to reports from Hanoi.

The congress, which was scheduled for last December, had been delayed because of the differences within the party on the issue of how to alleviate the economic plight.

Le Duan delivered an 158-page political report at the session. One-fifth of the report dealt with Vietnam's economic problems.

"On the economic front," Le Duan said, "our country is now being confronted with many acute problems. The results of the implementation of the five year (1976-1980) economic plan have failed to reduce the serious imbalances in our national economy. Production rises slowly while the population increases quickly. Gross national product cannot meet the needs for social consumption. There are shortages of food, clothing, materials and other essential consumer goods.

"Problems in the supply of energy and raw materials and in communications and transport are very acute. There are still great disparities between financial revenues and expenditures, between goods and money and between exports and imports. Markets and prices are unstable. The life of the working people is beset with difficulties.

"In the economic and cultural life and public security, there have been prolonged negative manifestations."

Le Duan owed the serious economic difficulties his country is facing to the economy of small production.

"Because of prolonged war," he said, "difficulties and imbalances are unavoidable." He admitted that the difficulties "have also stemmed from shortcomings and mistakes of the party and state agencies, from the central down to grass-roots levels, in economic leadership and management and in the running of our society." "The party's Central Committee wishes to sternly criticise itself before the congress," he said.

About the 1981-1985 five-year plan and the plan for the 1980's, Le Duan said it is necessary to concentrate forces on the development of agriculture, to regard it as a "primary front." He also stressed the importance of meeting the "defence needs" and "combining economy with national defence and national defence with economy."

In his political report, Le Duan attacked China, saying "the ideological work must enable everybody to see clearly without the least confusion that the immediate and dangerous enemy of our nation is the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists."

"With a view to keeping the party's ranks pure," he said, "it is necessary after this congress to resolutely purge the party of all opportunists, persons with paralyzed revolutionary will, exploiters, traffickers, speculators, embezzlers, bribe-takers, bullies as soon as possible."

On foreign affairs, Le Duan called the Soviet Union its "most powerful and firm ally," saying that "solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the key-stone of the foreign policy of our party and state."

He said close links and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union "are a matter of principle, strategy," and his party "is duty-bound to educate all Vietnamese generations for purposes of a firm grasp of this principle and this strategy."

Branding China as Vietnam's "direct and dangerous enemy", Le Duan alleged that "the Chinese leaders have cherished a scheme to annex Vietnam and the Indochinese Peninsula as a whole, so as to pave the way for the materialization of their dream of expansion to Southeast Asia."

He also claimed that "the militant Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity has entered a new stage of development." He said they have forged a "special relationship" of "vital significance" and that his country will "unceasingly consolidate and strengthen the special relationship and militant alliance of the three countries."

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong made a report on economic issues yesterday. He underlined the gravity of the economic situation in Vietnam and said the government had "direct responsibility" for these problems. He set the following key targets for 1985, the last year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan: 17 million tons of grain, 5,500-6,000 million kWh of electricity, 8-9 million tons of coal and two million tons of cement yearly.

SRV 'PEACE OFFENSIVE' TERMED 'SMOKESCREEN'

OW261627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Commentary: "Who Is Playing with Fire?" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA correspondent Li Yonming) -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-underpinned Phnom Penh regime was trying to furnish a cover for Hanoi intensifying aggression against Kampuchea and threatening Thailand's security in slanderously accusing Thailand of "stepping up activities of encroaching upon Kampuchea's sovereign and territorial integrity". Parroting Hanoi's recent charges, Hun Sen, in a "white paper," denounced Thailand for "invading Kampuchea by the sea, on the ground and from the air" and warned it not to "play with fire". But facts speak louder than statements to show who is playing with fire.

In mid-January of this year, the Vietnamese aggressor in Kampuchea mustered a force of over 10,000 men and launched large-scale mopping-up operations in the Phnum Malai-Mak Heun mountain areas under the cover of Soviet-made aircraft, tanks and cannons. The strength of the personnel and weaponry employed in these operations had been rarely seen before. It was intended to deal a "decisive blow" at the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and recover the grounds of lost during the last dry-season. Meanwhile, in their delinquent attempt to extend the war into Thailand, the Vietnamese troops have time and again attacked Thai frontier guards, killed border inhabitants, razed villages and violated Thailand's territorial waters and airspace.

All this proves that it is no other than the Vietnamese expansionists who have continued trampling about on Kampuchea's territory in violation of its sovereignty and who have posed a threat to Thailand through armed intrusions.

It should be pointed out that Hanoi has been aided and abetted by the Soviet Union in aggravating the tensions in the Kampuchean-Thai border regions. The time Vietnamese troops were advancing into the Phnum Malai mountain area in northwestern Kampuchea, Chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Nikolay Ogarkov toured Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane. One of the major issues discussed during the subsequent talks at Hanoi and Phnom Penh was the situation in Kampuchea. Vietnam reportedly asked the Soviet Union for more and sophisticated weapons to intensify its war in Kampuchea. Ogarkov responded with pledges that the Soviet Union would "always side with Vietnam and give it "all possible aid".

Today, though the Vietnamese troops are suffering setbacks in their offensive, the Hanoi authorities have not yet given up their plans for new military adventures. It is precisely in this context that Hun Sen, in an attempt to furnish a pretext for the Vietnamese troops to extend their war of aggression, publicly declared not long ago that "only by an intrusion into Thailand can the Vietnamese troops annihilate the Khmer Rouge".

The Hanoi-Phnom Penh duet was certainly not a good performance. Instead, it betrayed what Hanoi had truly in mind when it launched its "peace offensive" of late. Its professions of willingness to "stabilize the situation in Kampuchea", to have "contacts" with Thailand and to consider a possible "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea can amount to nothing but a smoke screen for a possible extension of the war of aggression.

THAI TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

OW251024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA) -- A Thai trade mission led by Thawi Kraikhu, vice-minister of commerce, concluded its visit to China and left here for home today.

Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with the mission in Beijing and exchanged views on Sino-Thai trade relations. The mission also held talks with some national foreign trade import and export corporation.

HU YAOBANG VISITS REWI ALLEY IN HOSPITAL

OW261601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, went to the capital hospital here this morning to call on Comrade Rewi Alley of New Zealand.

An old friend of the Chinese people and a veteran fighter in international cause, Alley has spent most of his life in China and has written many books, articles and poems on China.

On behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the veteran revolutionary leaders, Chairman Hu expressed cordial regards for Alley and wished him a speedy recovery.

Hu said that the Chinese revolution has undergone 10-year-long zigzags and suffered great losses. "Even though the country has started recovering, it will still take some time to change the state of poverty and backwardness in China," he said.

He said he hoped that Alley would take care of his health and share a long life so that he might see with his own eyes China becoming strong and prosperous. He suggested to Alley that, after his recovery, he travel in China to investigate the situation and offer his opinions and criticisms of China's construction.

Alley expressed his gratitude to Chairman Hu and other CCP Central Committee leaders for their concern and said that the revolution and construction of China are both full of promise.

Accompanying Hu on the visit was Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

JI PENGFEI, DELEGATION CONCLUDE PAKISTAN VISIT

Visit to Refugee Camp

OW251926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Peshawar, March 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei told Afghan refugees today that the Afghan people, by persevering in their heroic struggle with international sympathy and support, will surely be able to drive Soviet aggressors out of their homeland, making it possible for the refugees to return home with honor and dignity.

Ji Pengfei, who heads a visiting Chinese Government goodwill delegation, made the remarks at a meeting held in his honor at Nasir Bagh, a camp of 12,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, which the Chinese vice-premier toured today.

"The Afghanistan question is not a regional one, but a global matter," Ji Pengfei said. In fighting heroically against the Soviet aggression, "the Afghan people have made contributions to their cause of national salvation as well as to the maintenance of the peace in Asia and the world as a whole," he stressed.

"Your struggle is a just one, and a just struggle is bound to triumph," he told the meeting, which was punctuated by shouts of slogans against Russian aggression and occupation.

The vice-premier said the just struggle of the Afghan people enjoys the support and sympathy of all peace-loving peoples in the world, who "demand the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the restoration of Afghanistan's independent and non-aligned status and respect for the right of her people to decide their own future."

He expressed high admiration and appreciation to the Pakistan Government and people for their "humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees". "Our Afghan friends can rest assured that in your struggle, the Chinese people will always stand by your side," he added.

Malik Nazir, representative of the Afghan refugees, said: "The Russians not only want to occupy Afghanistan; they want to trample upon the whole world." "Russia is not only the enemy of the Afghan people; it is the enemy of the world's people," he added.

After the meeting, Ji Pengfei and other Chinese guests visited a primary school in the camp where pupils sang songs in praise of their fatherland and independence. The words of one song say that when grown up, they will also become freedom-fighters combating aggressors.

Further on Visit With Refugees

OW270627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 26 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government delegation, led by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, ended its goodwill visit to Pakistan and left Karachi for home on 26 March.

Before their departure from Pakistan, Ji Pengfei and other Chinese visitors visited a refugee camp in Peshawar. Ji Pengfei said at a meeting held by Afghan refugees: The Afghan people have the sympathy and support of all countries and people in the world who love peace and uphold justice. The Afghans can surely drive the Soviet aggressors out of their motherland if they keep united and persist in their courageous struggle.

Vice Premier Ji Pengfei said: "The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the Soviet aggressors for the barbarous crimes they have recently committed. We would like to express our deep concern and sympathy to the Afghan people, suffering under Soviet aggression. We highly praise and esteem the humanitarian assistance given to the Afghan refugees by the Pakistan Government and people."

Remarks on Departure

OW260826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Islamabad, March 26 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, leader of the Chinese Government good-will delegation, said upon his departure for home today, "Our current visit to Pakistan has deepened our mutual understanding and trust and has helped further strengthen and develop the friendly relationship and cooperation between our two countries."

In a farewell statement issued at Karachi airport this morning, Ji Pengfei thanked President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the government and the people of Pakistan for their warm welcome and generous hospitality.

The Chinese vice-premier paid a high tribute to the tremendous successes achieved by the Pakistan people in defying outside threat, safeguarding the national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and building their country.

He said that the delegation held sincere and meaningful talks with President Ziaul Haq and other Pakistan leaders. "Our two sides hold identical views on many major international issues," he said.

The Chinese delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport. Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei reviewed a guard of honour from the Pakistan Navy. Present at the airport to see the delegation off were Lt. General S.M. Abbasi, governor of Sind Province, provincial ministers and some personages. Chinese Ambassador Xu Yixin was also present at the airport.

Yesterday evening Lt General S.M. Abbasi gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation.

Return to Beijing

OW261540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese friendship delegation led by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei returned to Beijing by air this afternoon after attending Pakistan's National Day celebrations and paying a friendship visit to that country.

They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Pakistan's Ambassador to China Mohammed Yunus.

AFP: LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW BANGLADESH LEADER

OW281010 Hong Kong AFP in English 2330 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Dacca, March 26 (AFP) -- Chinese leaders today joined other world figures in congratulating Bangladesh's new ruler, Lt Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad, on the occasion of the 11th independence anniversary of the country.

In a joint message to General Ershad, who toppled the 4-month-old government of President Abdus Sattar last Wednesday, Chairman Ye Jianying and Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "Bangladesh and China are friendly neighbours tied with traditional friendship. We are confident that, with joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, Sino-Bangladesh friendship will surely be consolidated and strengthened."

LI GUANGYI LOSES APPEAL IN 'STATE SECRETS' LEAK

OW271415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court today heard the appeal of Li Guangyi, former responsible person of ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL]. After a discussion at the collegiate bench, the court ruled that the 5-year prison term given by the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court to Li Guangyi for leaking important state secrets is correct. The court therefore rejected Li Guangyi's appeal and sustained the original judgment.

Li Guangyi, male, is 64 years old. The court established through investigation that in June 1981, before and during the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Li leaked to foreigners such important secrets as the session's time, place, agenda, the contents of documents submitted to the session for deliberation and the discussion on their revisions. Before this, he also leaked to foreigners a number of secrets concerning the 17th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee and other important secrets, causing damage to the state.

Li Guangyi had been a member of the CCP and had worked for the revolution for several decades. He fully understood the party and state security regulations. However, he knowingly broke those regulations. Flattered and induced by foreigners, he disregarded party discipline and state laws and, for a considerable period, extensively leaked important state secrets to foreigners on many occasions. On 25 February this year, the Beijing Municipal People's Court tried his case. In accordance with the provision of paragraph one of article 186 of the criminal law that stipulates that "in grave cases, any state functionary who divulges important state secrets in violation of state security regulations will be sentenced to detention or imprisonment for not more than 7 years or subjected to deprivation of political rights," the court sentenced Li Guangyi to 5 years' imprisonment. Li Guangyi confessed his crimes of divulging important state secrets, but he refused to accept the 5-year prison verdict and filed an appeal. Today's verdict on Li Guangyi rendered by the Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court is a final judgment.

28 Mar Commentator's Article

OW272142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA) -- The 28 March RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article, "It Is Necessary To Severely Punish Criminals Who Leak State Secrets," reads in full as follows:

Li Guangyi, a former responsible person of ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL] had committed a criminal offense by leaking important secrets of the party and the state to foreigners. He has been given a set term of imprisonment by the people's court according to law. It is entirely necessary and correct for the people's court to use law as a weapon to punish those criminals who leak party and state secrets. The people's court has safeguarded the solemnity of party discipline and state laws and put into practice the principle of everyone being equal before the law. Its action will play a significant role in educating the state functionaries to strictly keep party and state secrets.

Safeguarding party and state secrets is a major event which involves party and state security; it is an important guarantee to winning victories in socialist revolution and construction and is the duty of every citizen. As early as June 1951, the government administrative council of the central people's government promulgated the "provisional state security regulations." Since the smashing of the "gang of four," some people's sense of keeping state secrets has become blunted after going through the 10 years of internal disorder. Incidents involving people who divulge state secrets have been reported from time to time. On the basis of the resolution adopted by the 12th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, the above-mentioned regulations were once again promulgated in April 1980.

The provision in paragraph one of article 186 of the criminal law, which became effective in January 1980, stipulates that "in grave cases, any state functionary who divulges important state secrets in violation of state security regulations will be sentenced to detention or imprisonment for not more than 7 years or subjected to deprivation of political rights." In order to help party members enhance their security consciousness, the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" stipulates: "Each and every party member must strictly guard party and state secrets and wage a resolute struggle against any divulgence of such secrets." It also says: "Whatever is not allowed to be publicized outside the party must not be spread outside the party."

All this indicates that the party and government have always attached great importance to security work and more than once extensively and penetratingly carried out education inside and outside the party to elucidate the paramount importance of strictly guarding party and state secrets. The broad masses of party members and cadres have heightened their awareness and consciously observed party discipline and state laws. The number of cases of letting out or leaking secrets has somewhat decreased at present as compared with some years ago. However, there are still some people who lack security consciousness and pay little attention to safeguarding party and state secrets. What merits attention is the fact that a small number of leading cadres have failed to withstand the attacks of the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, paid no attention to party discipline and state laws and leaked important party and state secrets to foreigners at will. Li Guangyi is precisely a glaring example. He is a party member and leading cadre who has carried out various activities in the party for many years. He fully understands party discipline and state laws on security matters. Without any assignment to contact foreigners and without anyone's approval, he had the audacity to more than once divulge a great deal of party and state secrets to foreigners over a considerably long period. This is absolutely impermissible by party discipline and state laws. If this kind of person who deliberately violates discipline and laws is not severely punished, it will be impossible to educate party members and state functionaries to strengthen their security consciousness and safeguard the security of the party and the state.

Although the incident involving Li Guangyi, who has divulged party and state secrets and followed the criminal path, is an individual one, how to prevent the letting out and leaking of secrets from recurring continuously remains a question which merits general attention. Due to the serious disruption of security work by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some people have been deeply poisoned, and their security consciousness is fairly weak. In their minds there still exist such erroneous ideas as "security is useless" and "there are no secrets to keep." For example, some people are often anxious to spread secrets in order to show off. Others let their family members, sons and daughters, relatives and friends read as they please those classified documents which they should not reach and talk about security matters which they must not talk about. If these people do not learn a lesson from Li Guangyi's criminal offense, they themselves might possibly embark upon the criminal path. They might also greatly damage the interests of the party and the state.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our state has entered a new historical period and implemented the policy to open the country to the world. The number of China's international contacts and foreigners who come to China greatly increases each passing day. Under these conditions we must exert even greater efforts to enhance security consciousness and strengthen our security work. In associating with foreigners, we must fervently deal with them. At the same time, we must also pay attention to differentiating Chinese people from foreigners. We must maintain high vigilance against the activities of those few foreign agents, spies and people who harbor ulterior motives and seize the opportunity of mingling with the crowd to steal our party and state secrets.

Security work is important in safeguarding party and state security. The party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over security work and education among party members and cadres on security matters.

They must also help party members enhance security consciousness and foster habits to safeguard security. The leading cadres of the party and the state at all levels, particularly the high-ranking cadres, must impose strict demands on themselves, play an exemplary role in strictly safeguarding party and state secrets and lead the broad masses of party members and cadres by their own deeds to resolutely struggle against the various phenomena of letting out and leaking secrets. The political and judicial organs in various localities should correctly use the law as a weapon to pursue, according to law, the criminal liabilities of those who ignore state security regulations and seriously divulge secrets, no matter what positions they hold, so as to ensure the security of party and state secrets.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES SETTLING CADRES' GRIEVANCES

HK290732 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Take the Initiative To Handle Responsibly Cadres' Complaints"]

[Text] Since the third plenary session, party committees, governments and organizational departments at all levels have done a lot of work in implementing the cadre policy and have obtained good results. What is worth noting is that at present a slack attitude has occurred in some places and departments. Some are irresponsible about this work and consider it to be a bother. With various excuses, they refuse to handle cadres' complaints or procrastinate in handling them. Some departments and responsible persons are still greatly influenced by leftist ideas. They are all the more unwilling to recheck or correct cases that had originally been handled by them personally. Consequently, questions of some cadres whose cases were wrongly handled have remained unsettled for a long time.

Implementing the cadre policy and redressing unjust, false and wrong cases is an important aspect in bringing order out of chaos. This major issue must not be left half-done. "Seeking truth from facts and correcting all mistakes" has always been the party's policy. We must persist in implementing it. Party committees, governments and organizational departments at all levels must conscientiously and responsibly make thorough investigations on cadres' complaints and correctly handle them in accordance with the party's policy. Wrong verdicts should be resolutely corrected. If only certain aspects of their cases were wrongly handled, these aspects should be corrected. If there was nothing wrong with their cases but they still put forth unreasonable demands, they should be educated and criticized. Leaders should handle major and important cases and should see that they are settled.

Party organizations should lead party members and cadres in struggling hard for the party's cause and at the same time be concerned with their weal and woe and help them solve problems which should be solved. Handling cadres' complaints is the duty of party committees, governments and organizational departments at all levels and should not be regarded as an added burden. They should not offer excuses for not handling them. Since these comrades whose verdicts were wrong have suffered a lot from leftist mistakes and have been unjustly treated, our comrades should look at their problems from their angle, be fully responsible and enthusiastically solve their problems. We should take the initiative to handle their complaints. If some cadres' problems are to be handled by a certain department, that department is of course dutybound. If a cadre whose problems should be handled by other departments has come to complain, we should also take the party's stand, try our best to help him solve his problems and should not refuse to help him.

Party committees, governments and organizational departments at a higher level should constantly check the progress of the work of their subordinate organizations in this respect. They should criticize those organizations which are not doing a good job and should supervise and speed up their work. They should earnestly settle and appropriately handle all unjust, false and wrong cases.

BANKS' FUNCTION IN PREVENTING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK261106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Function of Banks -- More on 'Lessons From Resale of Automobiles in Anyang'"]

[Text] A case of reselling automobiles in Anyang municipality involved many departments, among which banks drew the close attention of the people.

Our bank is the center of settlement of debts and the center of cash payments and receipts. Its branches have been established in every corner of the country. Their banking activities have played a tremendous role in adjusting production, circulation, distribution and consumption. Therefore, the bank is one of the state's important economic departments. Smugglers, traders of smuggled goods, individual speculators and groups of speculators know very well the importance of the bank. In order to achieve their criminal aims, they resort to various means to utilize our banks to provide credit, settle accounts and pay and receive cash to facilitate their criminal activities. They have tried every possible means to lure and corrupt banking cadres. That is why Geng Zhenhua and others have been dragged into the mire by them. Geng Zhenhua and others flagrantly and wantonly switched on the green light for the criminals and even turned the bank into the economic pillar and shield for the criminals. This state of affairs cannot help but draw out great attention.

At present, there are indeed a few bank staff members who have publicly violated the policies to pursue their private ends and obtain illegal profits. They have given credit at will to support some people's unlawful transactions. Some of them have even publicly declared that they would "give credit to anyone so long as they can make some personal profits." A few bank staff members who have been infatuated with money and gain have used their power of office to conduct deception and collude with outsiders. They have directly or indirectly taken part in the activities of smuggling, sale of smuggled goods and illegal trade of foreign exchange. Thus they have done great harm to the socialist economy. This has clearly manifested the corruption of capitalist ideology to our ranks of cadres under the new historical conditions when we are carrying out the open-door economic policies abroad and the policy of enlivening the economy at home. Our struggle against the above-mentioned activities constitutes an important part of our struggle against the corruption of capitalist ideology.

Our administrative and economic laws and regulations and our administrative and managerial systems still need perfection. Objectively, this state of affairs has made it easy for a few offenders and criminals to conduct unlawful activities. We should gradually perfect various laws, regulations and systems and at the same time intensify economic inspection and strengthen the function of our bank. The bank is related to the economic activities in the society in a hundred and one ways. Many problems that have cropped up in economic activities will be reflected in the banks, and the unlawful activities of many criminals cannot escape the eyes of the bank. Our party committees and governments should not only attach importance to the function of the bank as an economic lever, but should also fully respect the function of the bank in conducting economic inspection. Our banks at all levels should strictly examine all the credit they give, the settlement and transference of accounts, the cash payments and receipts and the management of foreign exchange in them. Whenever they find that credit has been given in violation of the policy or the system, they should refuse to go through with it and raise their objections no matter who has given permission to grant the credit. When they find anyone using the funds of the bank to support and participate in activities of smuggling, trade of smuggled goods, speculation and bribery, they should inquire about the matter right to the end and duly punish the offenders no matter whom this case has involved. When we have strengthened the inspection function of our bank, we will be able to plug the loopholes in this important aspect and leave no opening for criminals.

We should fully see the harm in various unlawful and criminal activities in the economic field and raise our consciousness in carrying out this struggle. The decade of turmoil gave rise to an unhealthy party work style and laxity in enforcing law and discipline and enabled the criminals in the society and in the organizations of our state to run rampant. In order to put an end to these crimes, we must mete out judicial punishment to criminals. Fundamentally, we should stress prevention at the beginning and stress strengthening our cadres' resistance to the corruption of bourgeois ideology by intensifying political and ideological work. Practice has proved that in a place or department where the political and ideological work is weak and the leading group becomes lax, the economic work there is bound to be bad and unhealthy practices such as embezzlement, graft and speculation will be given the opportunity to develop. Our party and government organizations at all levels should make great efforts and be firmly determined to deal vigorous blows at criminal activities in the economic field while conscientiously strengthening their political and ideological construction.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS LIFESTYLES OF TWO MINISTERS

HK290710 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 82 p 1

["Today's Talks" column]

[Text] Leading Cadres Also Do Household Work

Finance Minister Wang Bingqian is a family head who knows how to take care of his family. In ordinary times, he keeps busy washing clothes and doing housecleaning. He respects the old and loves the young. He runs his household industriously and thriftily. His family of four generations was recently cited as a "five-good" family and put on the honor roll.

There are leading cadres who are capable of leading a large army but incapable of taking care of a family of several members. Some people conduct education in their own unit stressing the need of paying attention to civic virtues and observing law and discipline, but seldom trouble themselves about the "internal affairs" of their own families. Families are a part of society. Good or bad families have a direct effect on social morals. If a leading cadre's family plays an exemplary role in one way or another, this will have an effect on that leading cadre's reputation. If his family is responsible for something disgraceful, how persuasive can he be in stressing civic virtues? The party Central Committee has called on leading cadres at all levels to take the lead in promoting civic virtues. I believe that leading cadres must also first run their own households well in order to set an example to others.

Some leading cadres always stress the pressure of their work, as they plead not having time for their own families. Comrade Wang Bingqian's case shows that the argument about "not having time" is incorrect.

By Yang Liuxie

Praiseworthy Spirit

The press report about Textile Minister Hao Jianxiu's family is a moving story. Like others, she regularly goes to and from work by bus. On her way home, she takes the occasion to buy food for the family. Back at home, she keeps busy with all kinds of household chores -- cooking, laundry, and so forth. She is simply and gracefully dressed. The blue coat that her son now wears was handed down by her husband 15 years ago. Her home is modestly and tastefully furnished. Every member of her family goes in and out of the kitchen without ever forgetting to turn off the light. These seem to be trivial matters in everyday life. But they serve to reflect the spiritual outlook of a cadre, especially a responsible one.

I have nothing but praise for Comrade Hao Jianxiu's spirit of running a household industriously and thriftily. If cadres at all levels act like her -- living in a simple and economic way, fighting amidst hardships and refraining from showing off and seeking special treatment -- unhealthy trends in the economic area can surely be reduced by a great extent. Our cadres can surely win the masses' love and confidence in a bigger way.

By Wei Peirong

DRAMA ON LIN BIAO PREMIERES IN BEIJING

OW282108 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The second half of the full-length drama, "13 September Incident," which describes the destruction of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique, formally premiered at the Beijing workers club after several rehearsals. This drama introduces to the audience the earthshaking historical period between the Lushan conference held in August and September 1970 and the plane crash at Undur Khan that caused the death of Lin Biao and his followers. It depicts the ugly features of the Lin Biao antiparty clique in waging a deathbed struggle, eulogizes Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and other proletarian revolutionaries for their immense wisdom and courage, and shows that the party and the people are invincible.

The first half of this drama was staged in the spring of 1981 and warmly received by the audience.

YE JIANYING SENDS WREATH IN MEMORY OF ZHANG BOJU

OW271044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA) -- Zhang Boju, research fellow of the central research institute of culture and history, died of illness in Beijing on 26 February 1982 at the age of 85. A memorial meeting for Mr Zhang Boju was held on the afternoon of 26 March at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Gu Mu and Qian Changzhao as well as by the United Front Work and Propaganda Departments of the CCP Central Committee, the General Office of the State Council and other units concerned.

Wang Rengzhong, Zhou Yang, He Jingzhi, Zheng Siyuan and other comrades attended the memorial meeting. Ye Shengtao presided over the memorial meeting, and Sa Kongliao delivered a memorial speech.

Zhang Boju was a member of the committee for culture, education, science and technology under the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, member of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, collector of cultural relics, researcher on Chinese classic arts, calligrapher, painter and poet. He ardently loved the motherland and the CCP, supported socialism and did a great deal of work beneficial to the people. For a long time he was enthusiastic in promoting cultural and artistic undertakings, greatly cherished ancient historical relics of the motherland and made a valuable contribution to preserving invaluable scripts and paintings such as the book of calligraphy models by Ping Fu, a painting entitled "Spring Outing" and the book of calligraphy models entitled "Mounting the Balcony" by Li Bai, all of them being the cream of the Chinese nation's culture. In accordance with the party's principles on literature and art, Mr Zhang Boju did research and gave lectures on classic arts, thus playing a positive role in enriching the people's cultural life and carrying forward our classic literature and art.

Mr Zhang Boju repeatedly expressed his willingness to contribute to realizing the reunification of the motherland. He missed his old friends and acquaintances in Taiwan very much and hoped that the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait would work together to make China prosperous and strong.

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS 'PENG DEHUI'S ACCOUNT'

HK280652 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Wu Xuguang [0702 1645 0342]: "A Man of Moral Integrity and Impeccable Loyalty -- Reading 'Peng Dehuai's Account in His Own Words'"]

[Text] "Peng Dehuai's Account in His Own Words," recently published by the People's Publishing House, is a book compiled from a long, 80,000-word letter written by Comrade Peng Dehuai on 16 June 1962 to Chairman Mao of the CCP Central Committee and his answers to the ridiculous questions posed by the special section during the 10-year upheaval. These materials which record the glorious life of Comrade Peng Dehuai are worth reading.

Comrade Peng Dehuai was born in a poor family and he was once a cowhand. To earn a living he became a soldier in the Hunan army. He was resolved to help the poor and secretly formed an association to help the poor when he was in the Hunan army. Later, the Hunan army was reorganized as the national revolutionary army, in which he became a battalion commander. He educated the soldiers with the slogan: "We should work for the interests of the workers and peasants since the peasants grow rice for us and the workers make clothes for us." During the northern expedition, with the help of Duan Dechang, chairman of the political department of the army and party member, he managed to read some Marxist-Leninist books and some advanced journals. Thus, his political consciousness was greatly enhanced within a short period of time. Since the Kuomintang betrayed the revolutionary cause, he resolutely joined the CCP in April 1928. Soon afterwards, he became the leader of the uprising of Pingjiang.

A large part of the "Account" portrays the fine qualities of Comrade Peng Dehuai; he helped the revolutionary cause and was open and aboveboard. During the fifth campaign against "encirclement" the Red Army suffered heavy losses since Li De had given wrong orders. After the fall of Guangchang in April 1934, he cited actual examples to Li De's face and criticized his wrong instructions. He accused Li of being an armchair strategist for even fixing the location of each mortar on the map while remaining in Ruijin to give battle orders.

During the Long March, after the first and the fourth front armies joined forces, Zhang Guotao sent his secretary Huang Chao to take some provisions to Comrade Peng Dehuai and to extend his regards. During his visit, Huang talked about how Chairman Zhang (Zhang Guotao) really cared and understood Peng and that the strategic policy for the moment was "attacking the south before sending an expedition against the north." Peng sensed that Huang's words were provocative and that Zhang Guotao had ulterior motives. Thus, he heightened his vigilance. When the Red Army was divided into the left and the right routes during the northern march, the third army group was the rear guard of the left route army. At that time, Comrades Zhou Enlai and Wang Jiaxiang were sick; they were staying with the third army group which was some 10 to 20 li away from the place where Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhang Wotian lived. Thus, he secretly assigned Comrade Yang Yong to lead a regiment to take cover in the vicinity of the residence of Mao and Zhang in order to be ready for any eventuality. Having learned that Zhang Guotao was determined to split the Red Army, he discussed with Comrade Ye Jianying how to lay hands on a map and take along the personnel of the two bureaus so as to facilitate the northern advance. This clearly manifested his loyalty to the party and his concern for Comrade Mao Zedong. He was steadfast in the struggle against Zhang Guotao.

The "Account" recorded the fine work style of Comrade Peng Dehuai: He attached great importance to investigations and research and proceeded from reality when dealing with all matters. Since the northwest had a sparse population during the liberation war, there was a shortage of soldiers. Eighty percent of the captured soldiers were put in the army immediately after they were arrested. Quite a number of the liberation fighters did not know exactly for whom they were fighting. During the training and consolidating period of the army in the winter of 1947, a certain fighter of Sichuan origin of the first column wept in front of his mother's grave in the wilderness at midnight, recounting the crimes of the tyrants. He was determined to avenge his mother. A company political instructor who hid himself in the vicinity was silently listening to him. Since they had similar bitter experiences, they told each other their tragic stories in tears. Comrade Peng Dehuai and the front committee made use of the examples of the first column and launched a new-style movement to rectify the northwest field army. The movement was centered on airing grievances, "three checkups" and "three rectifications." As a result, the class consciousness of the officers and fighters and the combat effectiveness of the PLA unit was greatly enhanced. In February 1948, he led the field army to the south. He found that cities in Qingqi and Yanchuan were deserted and most shops were closed down. Having conducted some investigations, he found that the desolate situation was related to the heavy business tax imposed by the CCP apart from the sabotage carried out by the Kuomintang armies.

He promptly submitted a report to the northwest bureau and the CCP Central Committee to explain that the existing practice was detrimental from both financial and economic points of view. Since the market was stagnant, the people could not exchange their surplus products for other necessities. Thus, it was difficult to bring the people's enthusiasm for production into full play. He proposed that business tax should be withheld for 1 to 2 years so as to restore prosperity in the market back to the time before the war.

The content of the chapter "Before and After the Lushan Conference" of the "Account" is very exciting. At the beginning of the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958, Peng Dehuai applauded the enthusiasm of the masses. After investigating the northeast and Gansu and Shaanxi from September to November, at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee, he held that "we do not have as much grain as that." After the meeting, he returned to Hunan. He maintained extensive contacts with the grassroots cadres and peasants of Wushi of Xiangtan, Shaoshan, Zhuzhou and Pingjiang so as to have a more thorough understanding of the actual situation of the rural areas. He witnessed people lumbering a large quantity of wood in the mountains during the movement of making steel by the whole people; and people blindly pulling houses down before new residential spots had been set up. People reported "satellite" figures to their superiors and put forth high targets and high procurement quotas without any restraint. "Many peasants came to me to complain and air their grievances." The reality of the situation compelled him to reconsider and question whether or not the slogans and policies and principles put forth by the party were correct.

At the end of June 1959, he attended the central work conference in Lushan. In his seven speeches delivered to the meetings of the northwest group, he pointed out: We must sum up experiences and must not indulge in our victories. We have promoted leftist things since the meeting at Beidaihe; is it correct for us to put forth the slogan of "making steel by the whole people?" In my opinion, this is not the right time for us to practice the people's commune system. Moreover, it has never been tried out. Within our party, it is always leftist things that are difficult to rectify. He was worrying about the country and the people with burning impatience. In order to effectively correct the existing mistakes, he wrote a letter to Comrade Mao Zedong on 14 July. (Refer to the appendix of the "Account" for the full text of the letter.) In his letter he analyzed the existing problems and their causes. He held that "proneness to boast and exaggerate was spreading," and that "we do not have the necessary balancing program." "We have completely forgotten the mass line and the seek-truth-from-facts work style which our party had formulated over a long period of time." He pointed out that putting politics in command could not replace the economic law and the specific measures of economic work. What he pointed out were problems which objectively existed. His analysis of the past experiences was to the point. However, "things go contrary to one's will," and this letter which accurately pointed out the existing problems of the times, however, was called a rightist program against the party. An erroneous struggle against the so-called "Peng Dehuai and his antiparty clique" was launched during the latter part of the Lushan conference.

In the face of these sudden attacks, he could not find a solution. After being admonished by several old comrades in arms, he considered the overall situation and decided to seriously examine himself. He "made an exaggerated examination which did not comply with the actual situation." After the Lushan conference, he read Marxist-Leninist works incessantly and continued in his research and investigation. At the same time he often reviewed his past. In June 1962, he wrote a long letter to lodge an appeal to the CCP Central Committee and hoped that there would be a fair judgment of the rights and wrongs of his case.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques launched inhuman persecution against him. The great general who had commanded hundreds and thousands of soldiers was now "imprisoned" in a tiny room. The pen was his only weapon with which he answered all questions with forceful reason. His noble character was shown throughout the "Account" and his impeccable loyalty shone between the lines.

He was very strict in appraising himself and he never mentioned his past achievements. He was powerful and courageous and he would never submit to any unwarranted charges. He pinned his hopes on the future and believed that "truth will reveal itself in time." The readers will find that the "Account" was written according to the demands of the special section. Thus, the first part is more detailed than the latter part. Since the whole account was written from memory without any references, it is unavoidable that the dates and progression of some incidents are not all accurate. We may say that this is a book written by a great communist warrior of special quality under special conditions and this is a book of special style and outstanding characteristics.

MEASURES ADOPTED TO REASSURE FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN

HK270216 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] The Chinese Government has adopted several guarantees to alleviate worries among some foreign businessmen about China's current government streamlining efforts, the WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO] has reported.

First, talks with foreign businessmen will continue as usual. Any Chinese departments slated to dissolve are to complete ongoing talks and those to be annexed may complete talks. During the transitional period, problems involving foreign concerns will be solved by appropriate organisations in China.

Second, all contracts and agreements reached between China and foreign concerns before reorganisation will remain valid, and China will faithfully carry out its part.

Third, China's policy of openness to foreign business and its principles of speeding up modernisation through expanding foreign trade, importing advanced technology and using foreign capital will not change.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SHOWS UPWARD TREND

OW271415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA) -- China's industrial production has set off with a good start in the first quarter of this year and is showing an upward trend. The volume of transport has also increased. This was announced by Xu Liangtu, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, at a meeting on industrial production and transport held here today.

He listed the outstanding features of January-March production as follows:

1. The output of China's industry in last February topped that of the preceding month, and the upswing is continuing in March.
2. In the energy industry, the outputs of coal, crude oil and electricity has surpassed the state targets each month. Output of coal of big state-owned coal mines is expected to top the state quota by over five million tons between January 1 and March 31.
3. The output of heavy industry has begun to rise after a period of descent. The total output value of China's heavy industry in January and February totaled 38,800 million yuan, 8.4 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year.
4. Successful results have been achieved by the transport and communications enterprises in handling heavy passenger and freight traffic. Since the beginning of March, 62,900 train loads of freight have been dispatched on average a day by China's railway stations, the highest figure recorded since last year.

Xu Liangtu said that the total amount of profit delivered by state-owned enterprises from January 1 to early March was 17.4 percent more compared with the same period a year ago.

The vice-minister of the State Economic Commission said that although the total value of industrial output in the past nearly three months was appreciably higher than in the same period of last year, the level of January-March industrial production in 1981 was low, and a lot of hard work has to be done to fulfill this year's annual industrial production plan. The 1982 state plan is to increase national industrial output value by four percent and to strive for, if possible, a rise of five percent.

Xu Liangtu asked the existing enterprises to improve their economic performance, which, he said, was still not satisfactory enough.

He asked all areas and departments to economize the use of energy and ensure safety in production. A nation-wide campaign to ensure safety in production will be launched in May, he said.

Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, also spoke at the meeting.

ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION ON 1982 TASKS

OW271214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA) -- The China Enterprise Management Association on 26 March decided that the association would take the enhancement of economic results as its central task this year in accordance with the directives on improving economic work issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council and that the association will assist enterprises to enhance economic results in the following four ways:

1. Experts, scholars and comrades actually engaged in management work will be organized to take part in discussions on questions concerning the enhancement of economic results, such as how to get a clear understanding of the meaning of economic results by integrating theory with practice, how to enhance and evaluate economic results, and how to correctly handle relations between economic results and the pace of development. The success or failure of this matter does not lie mainly in how many papers or reports will be published nor in how many times discussions on theories will be held, but in how much practical assistance will be rendered for improving enterprise management as well as industrial management and economic management. What is important is the result actually achieved.
2. In coordinating the overall reorganization of enterprises, counseling service will be promoted vigorously. The experimental service conducted at selected enterprises in various localities indicates that counseling service is most welcome to enterprises because it is a good way to tap the potential of the enterprises and enhance economic results. The counseling service is carried out by organizing experts with certain theoretical knowledge and practical experience to examine various problems concerning production and management at enterprises, in the same way as doctors make diagnoses of their patients, and then provide the enterprises with plans for improvement. The enterprise management association will be developed step by step and become the enterprise management counseling center to assist enterprises in their reorganization and bring about modernization in management.
3. The experiences in energy conservation will be enthusiastically publicized and popularized. The output of the energy resources of China follows only that of the United States, the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia. However, the national income created by per unit energy consumption is much lower than that of other countries, with a large amount of energy wasted. The association will assist the departments in charge of economic work to sum up and popularize the good experiences in energy conservation and to strengthen the basic work in the control of energy consumption in particular. The systems of fixed production quotas, of fixed supply quotas and of evaluation of work achieved on the basis of the amount consumed should be popularized so as to reduce the per unit energy consumption, and experience in technological reforms should be provided to the enterprises troubled with high rates of energy consumption.

4. Attention will be paid to the training of management personnel. In coordination with the departments concerned, the China Enterprise Management Association trained a large number of management cadres in the past 3 years. In the future, the training work should be strengthened so as to give leading cadres of management departments and enterprises at all levels the chance to attend training courses on a rotation basis by the end of 1985 and to make them gradually become experts in leading and managing economic work.

These four tasks were set forth at the opening ceremony of the third annual meeting of the China Enterprise Management Association held here this morning. Deng Liqun, adviser to the association and director of the policy research institute under the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, attended the meeting. Yuan Baohua, president of the association and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, attended and addressed the meeting.

The winners of the "1981 outstanding enterprise management awards," the 22 enterprises, were commended at the opening ceremony and the awards were presented to several winners, including the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the Beijing Railway Bureau, the Handan Municipal No 2 Construction Company, the Sanchazi Forestry Bureau in Jilin Province, the Daqing oilfield, the Shanghai No 28 cotton textile plant, the Shanghai high-pressure oil pump plant, the Shanghai No 17 state-run cotton mill, the Wuxi No 2 cotton textile plant, the Jiangmen municipal Nanfang food product plant, the Chengdu rolling stock plant and the Lanzhou locomotive plant.

XINHUA URGES UTILIZATION OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

OW271124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1441 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 26 Mar (XINHUA) -- XINHUA reporter Tong Baogeng reports that because some departments and localities worship things foreign and set up regional blockades, the Hangzhou steam turbine plant, which the state has spent great sums to rebuild and expand, has not yet fully achieved its projected economic results.

Although the plant is very advanced in both equipment and production, its steam turbine for industrial use has not been selling well on the domestic market. The steam turbine is an indispensable piece of power equipment for modern industry. In the past, most steam turbines used by China's chemical and petroleum plants were imported from foreign countries. To change this situation, the state, beginning in 1975, imported from the Federal Republic of Germany's Siemens Company the entire technology for designing and manufacturing the "building blocks-type" multilevel steam turbines as well as advanced equipment of the 1970's technological level from the FRG, France, Switzerland and a dozen or so other countries to expand and rebuild the Hangzhou steam turbine plant at a total investment of over 120 million yuan. After expansion and rebuilding, the Hangzhou steam turbine plant became China's largest manufacturer of steam turbines for industrial use.

However, over the past several years, most of the plant's technology and equipment have not been put to full use. The problem is caused by regional blockades set up by some departments and localities. Two major factors contributing to the blockade are: First, some departments put no trust in domestic products. They would rather buy foreign products at higher cost than purchase domestic products of comparable quality; and second, some localities refuse to use high-quality products produced in localities other than their own in order to give local products a monopoly over the local market.

This kind of uneconomic practice forced the Hangzhou steam turbine plant to reduce its production, idle a portion of its work force and fail to make full use of its advanced equipment. But the situation has begun to improve this year, thanks to a gradual increase in orders. The plant's cadres and workers strongly demand that no more such foolish regional blockades be set up by anyone from now on.

PLA PROMOTES COURTESY MONTH ACTIVITIES

OW290051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0743 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA) -- During the first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities soon to conclude, the broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters have learned from Lei Feng, set good examples, fostered a new work style, taken active part in activities and made remarkable achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization.

A large number of commanders and fighters of the Beijing PLA units stationed in such major cities as Beijing, Tianjin, Taiyuan, Shijiazhuang and Hohhot have left their barracks in one group after another to assist the local people to improve environmental sanitation. As a result, some 300 streets, 200 stations as well as some 1,000 stores, restaurants, parks and theaters in these cities have taken on an entirely new look.

Since 1 March, the Shenyang PLA units have dispatched thousands or even tens of thousands of commanders and fighters every day to assist in the improvement of environmental sanitation.

Over 10,000 commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units went to maintain public order and publicize traffic rules at 8 piers, 7 railway stations of the Shanghai-Nanjing and Shanghai-Hangzhou lines, 21 bus stations and downtown sections in Zhenjiang, Nanjing, Shanghai and other cities located along the Chang Jiang. As a result, order at public places has been improved and these places remain clean even after customers or passengers have left.

The Chengdu as well as the Kunming PLA units have dispatched tens of thousands of commanders and fighters to assist the local people sweep streets and lanes, clean up dirty places and remove more than 10,000 dun of garbage. These units have also spent over tens of thousands of workdays joining in the dredging of waterways in urban areas.

During this period, the PLA Navy and the PLA Air Force units as well as the PLA Guangzhou, Lanzhou, Jinan, Wuhan, Fuzhou and Urumqi units have all dispatched tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of commanders and fighters to actively coordinate with various localities in promoting the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities.

The broad masses of the commanders and fighters of the PLA Navy units stationed in port cities have made great contributions to cleaning up the motherland's port cities. According to incomplete statistics, as of 21 March, the PLA Navy units stationed in 8 cities alone, including Dalian, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Ningbo, Xiamen, Guangzhou and Zhanjiang, had dispatched 130,000 commanders and fighters to help remove more than 6,300 dun of garbage. The Wuhan PLA units helped the localities to dredge some 256,000 meters of foul ditches. Led by some 300 cadres at and above the divisional level, the Jinan PLA units planted more than 665,000 trees within and around the barrack areas.

At present, various units are engaged in summarizing the experiences and commanding the advanced units and individuals. Many units have already worked out measures based on the actual situation to further promote the "decorum and courtesy month" activities and make them become an institution and a regular practice.

PLA NAVAL UNIT STUDIES HISTORY, MAO'S WORKS

OW290610 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, personnel of a certain base of the North China Sea Fleet are being educated to develop greater affection for the ships, the party and the ocean. In the course of education they have been encouraged to recall China's history of frequent invasion by foreign enemies in modern times due to the lack of naval defense, to review the motherland's great achievements in coastal construction after the founding of new China, and to take into consideration the historically important task of the people's sailors so as to arouse their enthusiasm for military training.

In view of the fact that some cadres and fighters are afraid of hardships and fatigue, all units have organized the masses of commanders and fighters to study the works of Comrade Mao Zedong and learn from Lei Feng and other heroic models in the current education campaign in efforts to help them foster the lofty idea of willing to suffer for the masses of people.

Located on top of a mountain some 700 meters above sea level, an observation and communications station is far away from the naval leading organ and other cities, and is isolated by heavy snow for as long as 5 months annually. Ideological problems have thus occurred among some fighters under such difficult conditions. Thanks to the current education campaign, a new atmosphere has appeared in which the fighters cherish their posts and develop profound affection for the mountains.

In order to establish examples to learn from and goals to fulfill for the masses of cadres and fighters, this naval base has selected 17 advanced units and individual pace setters who have distinguished themselves in loving the ships, the party and the ocean.

PLA GREENING COMMITTEE URGES TREE PLANTING

OW290445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA) -- The all-army greening committee called a telephone conference on 26 March, asking all army units to make a sustained effort in developing the tree-planting and afforestation campaign to fulfill this year's tree-planting task qualitatively and quantitatively. Taking part were Chairman Hong Xuezhi and Vice Chairmen Chi Haotian and Yan Jinsheng of the all-army greening committee. On behalf of the all-army greening committee, Vice Chairman Fan Ziyu summed up all-army tree-planting and greening work carried out earlier and put forward specific demands for better work.

PLA'S WEI GUOQING JOINS TREE-PLANTING ACTIVITIES

OW271457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wei Guoqing, director of the PLA General Political Department, and others joined some 300 cadres and fighters on 26 March in planting trees around barracks.

The leading organs of the PLA General Political Department have actively promoted afforestation in barracks areas. In the past month, some 10,000 working days have been spent planting more than 37,000 trees in the barracks areas and a nursery of young plants was set up. Early this afternoon, comrades including Wei Guoqing, Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng, Shi Jinqian and others arrived in the large yard of the barracks area. They led cadres and fighters in planting young trees, turning up soil with spades, digging ditches, and sprinkling water. Over 1,000 trees were planted. Wei Guoqing said: Doing a good job in promoting tree planting in barracks areas not only conforms to the needs of building up socialist spiritual and material civilization but also is of great strategic significance. We must set up a good nursery of young plants, work out plans and strengthen management to see that the trees which are planted grow well so as to gradually achieve the greening of the barracks areas.

NANJING COMMANDER ON RESISTING BOURGEOIS CORROSION

OW161235 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units have taken immediate action following the promulgation of the regulations on strictly prohibiting the import, duplicating, selling and broadcasting of reactionary, pornographic and obscene audio and video tape recording products by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council.

Nie Fengzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units, convened a meeting of departments concerned of the units yesterday morning. He called on all commanders and fighters to fully understand the significance of the regulations. He said: We should carry forward the PLA's honorable tradition of resisting corrosion. Under the current new situation, we still must guard against corrosion by bourgeois ideology and culture. The army should be the model in resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideology and culture.

On the afternoon of 13 March, the political department of the Nanjing PLA units issued a circular on conscientiously implementing the regulations promulgated by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. The circular says: The regulations are an important measure to resist bourgeois corrosion in the ideological field. The promulgation of the regulations has an important bearing on educating the cadres and fighters of various PLA units, especially the younger ones, strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization, guarding against the corrosion of bourgeois ideology and culture, and consolidating and increasing the fighting capability of the PLA units.

The circular asks party committees and political departments at various levels to consider the implementation of the regulations as a class struggle in the ideological field and seriously take effective steps to implement the regulations. The circular also calls for conducting propaganda and education among the dependents of cadres, fighters and staff members and workers. It asks various units to promptly investigate the audio and video products recorded and duplicated in recent years.

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 22 MAR

OW240407 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Report on opening of Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress -- with portions recorded]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress solemnly opened in Nanchang this morning. The Bayi auditorium was freshly decorated for the session. A resplendent national emblem hangs centrally above the rostrum and is flanked by 10 dazzlingly bright red banners. Lined in front of the rostrum are potted pine, cypress and flowers. Mindful of the trust of the people throughout the province, the 1,009 people's deputies, who have come in high spirits to gather here, are determined to fully display their political enthusiasm and act as masters of the country to make a success of the meeting. They say they will strive to be a good example of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The opening ceremony was attended by Yang Shanghui, Liu Junxiu, Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Ye Changgeng, Li Fangyuan, Gu Jiguang and Xie Xianghuang, permanent members of the Presidium of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. Also present at the ceremony were provincial party, government, army and CCPCC responsible Comrades Bai Dongcai, Fang Zhichun, Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian, Di Sheng, Wu Ping, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Shixian, (Feng Zemin), Xu Qin, Li Shizhang, Zhang Guozhen, Fang Qian, Liang Kaixuan, Zhang Chuangchu, (Wang Lingde), Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, He Shikun, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, Wu Zhenduo, Zhu Kaiquan and Li Huafeng; President of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court Liu Bin; Chief Procurator of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate Chen Keguang; and other members of the presidium of the session. Responsible Comrades Zheng Xiaoxian, (Xu Shaolin), Lai Shaoyao and Liu Jianhua of the provincial people's government and provincial CCPCC committee, who are attending the session as nonvoting delegates, were also present at the opening ceremony.

Yang Shangkun, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, presided over the opening ceremony: [begin recording] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress is now declared open! [applause] Play the national anthem. We now ask Comrade Bai Dongcai, the governor, to please make the report on the work of the government of Jiangxi People's Province. [applause; end recording]

[Begin Bai Dongcai recording] Deputies, on behalf of the provincial people's government, I now report to the session, for your examination and discussion, on the work of the government.

The year 1981 marked our continued, victorious advance, in keeping with the party line laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. During the year, acting in accordance with the principle of furthering economic readjustment and political stability as set by the party Central Committee and the State Council and the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, as well as the plan of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the resolutions adopted by the 3d Session of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, we focused our attention on economic construction in arranging our work in all fields. Thanks to the arduous efforts of the cadres and people, we witnessed further progress in all undertakings and successfully accomplished the various major tasks put forward by the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress. Continued and steady advances were made in developing the national economy in the course of readjustment. The political situation of stability and unity was further consolidated and developed. The whole situation was better than expected. [end recording]

Speaking about the excellent situation in our province in 1981, Bai Dongcai said: Our province achieved an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture and a fine situation of growing prosperity emerged in the countryside. Industrial production maintained its progress, to a certain extent, with continued increases in the course of readjustment. The scale of capital construction was basically under control and investments were gradually diverted to reasonable projects. In finance, there was a balance between revenue and expenditure with a small surplus. The market was brisk, with purchases and sales in both town and country. Political and judicial work was strengthened and social order turned for the better. There was new development in all undertakings of education, science and technology, culture, public health and sports. All this fully proved that the line, principles and policies of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are in keeping with the interests of the people and that the work done by the governments at all levels has been remarkably efficient.

In the second part of his report, Comrade Bai Dongcai explained the major task for the government in 1982. He said: [begin recording] In 1982, the government will further implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d plenary session, implement the 10 principles for economic construction set forth by Premier Zhao Ziyang in the 4th Session of the 5th NPC, focus attention on the principal objective of promoting the development of the national economy and spiritual civilization and attain new and still bigger progress in socialist modernization in our province. We plan to achieve a good and steady speed in economic development and strive for relatively greater economic results. Our plan for this year calls for an increase of between 4.7 and 5 percent in the total output value of agriculture over last year and a 4 percent increase in financial revenue. We shall aim at a basic balance between credit payments and repayments, a basically stable market price and a continued improvement in the livelihood of the people. In the political field and in the building of a spiritual civilization, we will strive to effect a decisive turn for the better in work style of the cadres, social order and social practice and achieve a still more stabilized political situation. [end recording]

Bai Dongcai set forth 10 tasks for 1982 in his report.

In the third part of his report, Bai Dongcai called on everyone to brace up spirit, promote unity and strive to fulfill the tasks for 1982. He said: [begin recording] Now the policy of the party and state has been set.

The major problem confronting us is how to display revolutionary ardor, strengthen unity and have practical efforts to promote the development of the national economy and the building of a spiritual civilization. In order to brace up our spirits, it is necessary to pay close attention to ideological education as the key link. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work to raise socialist consciousness among the cadres and masses in order for them to foster a firm belief in the cause of building China into a highly modern socialist power. On the basis of this, they are expecting to be able to go all out, give full scope to their subjective initiative, under the guidance of the principle of seeking truth from facts, and (be closely concerned about) new things emerging in the course of the practice of promoting modernization with a warm heart and a scientific attitude. They will thus become deeply engrossed in studying new situations, solving new problems, offering new methods and opening up new vistas and actively and creatively carry out their work for the great cause of promoting socialist modernization. [end recording]

Comrade Bai Dongcai emphatically pointed out: To brace up spirit is to continue to study and implement the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, carry out education in the need to uphold the four fundamental principles in a penetrating and persistent way and resolutely oppose liberalization tendencies. Concluding his report, Comrade Bai Dongcai said: [begin recording] Deputies, 1982 will be the year in which we will strive to attain a good and steady speed in developing the economy in our province and achieve a relatively greater economic result. It will be a year in which we will strive to effect a decisive turn for the better politically in the cadre's work style and in social order and social practice. The tasks are heavy but the prospects are bright. We are convinced that as long as we display a high spirit, strengthen unity, work with one heart and one mind and work hard, we are bound to be able to successfully accomplish the various tasks for 1982 and speed up socialist modernization in our province. [applause; end recording]

Provincial Finance Bureau Director Wang Zhongfa, entrusted by the provincial people's government, gave the session a report on the final accounts of our province for 1981 and the draft provincial budget for 1982.

Also attending the opening ceremony as nonvoting delegates were responsible comrades of the various departments directly under the province; responsible comrades of the various countries, cities and districts under the direct jurisdiction of their respective cities and all members of the provincial CPPCC committee now attending the Fourth Session of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Bai Dongcai on 1981 Economy

OW242329 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In his report on government work to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, Governor Bai Dongcai pointed out: In the course of readjustment, our province continued to make steady progress in the national economy in 1981. The total output value of both industry and agriculture increased by 5.3 percent over 1980 and people's income by 4.1 percent, when price factors are taken into account. The whole situation was better than expected.

He then continued by pointing out achievements in various fields: Our province achieved an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture and a fine situation of growing prosperity emerged in the countryside. The total output value of agriculture in our province increased by 5.6 percent over 1980 and the total grain output by 2.3 percent, the second highest since the founding of the nation. What is more gratifying is that the output in a greater part of low grain-yielding regions has caught up with others and the output of economic crops increased remarkably over 1980. The total output value of economic crops increased by 20 percent.

Industrial production continued to make limited progress in the course of readjustment. The total output value of industry increased by 5.2 percent over 1980. Among 74 major products included in the state plans, our province either fulfilled or overfulfilled annual production plans for 54. Profit for enterprises increased and industrial and commercial tax revenues turned over to the state increased by 9.7 percent, thus achieving a 3-percent increase in profit rate. Increase in both production and income has been achieved.

The scale of capital construction was basically under control and investments were gradually diverted to reasonable project. Among the 19 major project under construction in the province, 18 had been completed according to plan. Investments had been made in 10 among the 15 large and medium-size projects under the state plan.

The market was brisk, with purchases and sales in both town and country. The total volume of retail sales of commodities in 1981 increased by 12.3 percent over 1980 and the total volume of sales of agricultural products at markets in both town and country increased by 27.6 percent.

The volume of foreign trade procurement increased by 10.5 percent over 1980 and exports by 99.9 percent. The local export business quickly developed, a twofold increase over 1980. The income from foreign trade increased by 131 percent.

The income for both urban and rural people increased and their livelihood continued to improve. According to initial statistics, peasants' net income increased by about 15 percent over 1980, surpassing the best past record. Jobs had been arranged for some 190,000 people in both town and country. Wages for some workers and staff members was readjusted at an 1.6 percent increase over 1980.

Housing conditions for both urban and rural people continued to improve. Housing projects for both urban and rural people under construction in 1981 reached a total floorspace of 3.66 million square meters and 2.17 million square meters were completed. The total housing projects for commune members completed in the province in 1981 increased by 12.7 percent and new housing for some 310,000 commune members' households has been completed. Savings deposits for both urban and rural people increased by a large margin.

Bai Dongcai said: Facts have proved beyond doubt that the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session of the party conform to the interests of the people and that governments at all levels have made achievements in their work. However, we have also clearly noted that quite a number of problems and difficulties still exist in our work, despite the excellent situation. Our work is still far from meeting the demands of the party as well as of the people. We must handle these problems seriously and take effective measures to solve them in a conscientious way. In the course of correcting malpractices and solving existing problems, we sincerely hope to have criticism, supervision and help from the masses of the people. In this lies the source of our force in overcoming difficulties to win victory.

Governor on Economic Crime

OW250541 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] In his report on the work of the provincial people's government to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on 22 March, Governor Bai Dongcai called for dealing resolute blows at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and promptly and severely punishing criminals who have done great damage to the economy. Comrade Bai Dongcai said: A preliminary investigation shows that in the province there are a large number of serious cases of smuggling, selling smuggled articles, speculation, swindling, embezzlement, bribery and other illegal and criminal economic activities which have shifted state and collective property into private possession.

Such illegal and criminal economic activities have become very rampant in certain localities and units. Some of those engaged in such illegal and criminal activities are evil elements from the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and the dregs of society, but some are weak-willed cadres, workers and staff members and some of them are even leading cadres. Acting in collusion both from within and without and through collaboration between urban and rural areas, they have practiced graft or committed other crimes by taking advantage of unhealthy trends in government organizations and in society. A host of shocking facts show us that this is an adverse current of capitalism eroding and making inroads into socialism, a conspicuous manifestation of the class struggle under the new historical conditions.

Comrade Bai Dongcai said: We must have a thorough understanding of the seriousness, harm and dangers of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. We must clearly understand the great significance of the struggle against corruption. In this way, we will heighten our vigilance, keep a clear head and be determined to overcome interference and to resolutely carry out the struggle against corruption.

Bai Dongcai emphatically pointed out: In carrying out the struggle against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, implement the mass line and have a good grasp of policies. Forces should be concentrated to grasp what is most important. Stress should be placed on handling major cases instead of general ones and on dealing with cases which have just occurred instead of long-pending cases. As for cases of ordinary cadres and those of middle and high rank, stress should be placed on handling the cases of middle- and high-ranking cadres, including their relatives and some units which have colluded in committing crimes. It is necessary to deal more severely with large organizations and important persons who have carried out illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. In carrying out this struggle, we should not use methods from past mass movements but follow the mass line.

Bai Dongcai said: Carrying out the struggle against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is a severe test for government functionaries at various levels, especially for leading cadres. They should take a firm and clear-cut stand and lead and participate in this struggle against corruption. It is impermissible for cadres, especially leading cadres, to turn a blind eye on serious economic problems and to conceal what they know of any such problems. It is impermissible for them to be irresolute and hesitant or to tolerate and shield persons who have carried out illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. Otherwise, they will be investigated for their political, economic, legal and even criminal responsibilities. Through this serious struggle, all government functionaries should be tempered and educated so that they will be corruption-resistant and never become corrupt. Through this struggle, they should increase their ability to resist the corrosive influence of the decadent capitalist way of life and learn how to wage a struggle against the bourgeoisie under the new historical conditions.

Finance Director's Report

OW242105 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpts] On 22 March Wang Zhongfa, director of the Jiangxi Finance Bureau, gave a report at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on Jiangxi's 1981 final accounts and the draft of the province's 1982 budget.

He said: The execution of Jiangxi's 1981 budget was generally successful. The province fulfilled 101.9 percent of the state plan for Jiangxi's revenue, topping that of 1980 by 5.7 percent; however, expenditures were 12.3 percent lower than 1980.

Wang Zhongfa also gave a report on the draft 1982 budget. He said: The central tasks of Jiangxi's financial work in 1982 are to resolutely implement the 10 principles for economic construction laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council;

to take the new path of our country's economic construction; to continue to do a good job in readjusting, reforming, restructuring and improving the national economy; to energetically promote production; and, proceeding from the fundamental requirement of achieving greater economic results, to intensify supervision over financial management and strive to increase revenues and cut expenditures in an effort to achieve a balance of revenues and expenditures in the province with a small surplus.

Wang Zhongfa added: According to the 1982 budget, revenues and expenditures in 1982 will be 4 percent and 12 percent, respectively, higher than 1981. Despite the increase, the expenditures budget will far from satisfy the needs for funds from all quarters. To ensure fulfillment of this year's budget, Wang Zhongfa urged all quarters concerned to improve the various enterprises' economic results through restructuring the outmoded management and production processes, to strive to increase revenue by studying new ways of accumulating wealth, to make great efforts to cut expenditures, to pay attention to the proper use of wealth, to intensify supervision over financial affairs and to strictly enforce the financial and economic regulations.

Wang stressed that such offenses as disobeying the state plan, launching capital construction projects without authorization, evading taxes in various ways, illegally retaining profits, changing large projects into small ones and seeking private gain at public expense, as well as such crimes as corruption, theft, speculation and profiteering must be seriously handled and punished according to law. Economic responsibilities for cases regarding serious wastes of state funds must be investigated, and the serious cases must be handled according to law.

Standing Committee Meets 26 Mar

OW290455 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting on the morning of 26 March, presided over by Li Junxiu, permanent chairman of the session's presidium. The meeting listened to reports by Zhang Yuing, vice chairman and secretary general of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Liu Bin, president of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court; and Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate, on the work of their respective organizations.

Reporting on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress over the past few years, Zhang Yuqing said: In order to implement the CCP Central Committee's policy of achieving further economic readjustment, political stability and unity and the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to promote socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system, to stimulate material and spiritual civilization as well as the development of all undertakings in our province and to earnestly carry out the resolutions of the 3d session of the 5th provincial people congress, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, performing its functions and exerting its powers in accordance with law stipulations, has carried out the following major tasks over the past few years: 1) promulgated local laws and regulations and participated in the discussion and revision of national draft laws; 2) heard reports on the work of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial peoples procurate; 3) discussed and decided some major matters in our province; 4) appointed or recalled a number of personnel of provincial administrative and judiciary organs; 5) supervised the handling of people's deputies' motions; and 6) organized members of the standing committee to inspect government work, thus keeping close contact with the people's deputies and the people and strengthening standing committee's working relations with the standing committees of municipal, county and county districts' people's congresses.

While talking about the standing committee's future work, Comrade Zhang Yuqing said: It is necessary to organize discussions about the draft revisions of the constitution well and report promptly to the committee for the revision of the constitution the opinions of the people of the whole province after discussion, making a success of revision of the constitution.

It is imperative to step up efforts to make local legislation, in particular economic legislation, meet the needs of the four-modernization drive. It is also necessary to strengthen supervision over the work of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial procuratorate. Serious discussions should be held and decisions made regarding major matters in this administrative region in order to solve important problems in building a material and spiritual civilization, about which the people are generally concerned. Inspection of the implementation of state laws and decrees as well as local laws and regulations should be strengthened. It is imperative to resolutely carry out the NPC's decision on severely punishing crimes resulting in serious harm to the economy and deal heavy blows to economic criminals.

We should strengthen ties with the standing committees of people's congresses at all levels, modestly listen to the people's opinions, support people's deputies' work to bring their role into full play and strive to build China into a modernized and highly democratic and civilized socialist motherland.

Liu Bin, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, fully affirmed the work of the court and procuratorate over the past few years and set forth their tasks for 1982. They both stressed the necessity of using laws as a weapon to suppress the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and all kinds of criminals, to severely punish criminals seriously harming the economy and to maintain social peace and order to guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The executive chairmen of the 26 March meeting were Yang Shangkui, Liu Junxiu, Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Ye Changgeng, Li Fangyuan, Gu Jiguang, Xie Xianghuang, (Zhang Lie), (Li Yousheng) and (Zhang Juncheng). Present as observers were responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned and of all counties, municipalities and county districts as well as all the members of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee currently attending its fourth session.

SHANDONG ENDS INVESTIGATION OF TAX EVASION CASES

SK220823 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] According to our correspondent (Li Peilin), our provincial enterprise financial investigation has successfully concluded. This provincewide financial investigation has been conducted since mid-December 1981 among enterprises on the industrial, communications and commercial fronts in accordance with the arrangements of the State Council. As soon as the investigation began, the State Council sent an investigation group to our province and the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government also paid great attention to this.

Over 5,000 persons were transferred to form over 1,100 investigation groups throughout the province. In accordance with the unified arrangements and requirements of the provincial people's government, all localities have made enterprises investigate themselves, their counterparts and key units.

Since this financial investigation has been combined with the work of establishing and improving rules and regulations, improving and strengthening enterprise management, summing up advanced experiences, perfecting and upgrading responsibility systems in the economy and correcting unhealthy tendencies in economic fields, it has not only effectively attacked unhealthy tendencies and straightened out and strengthened financial and economic disciplines, but also laid a sound foundation for conducting enterprise readjustment in the next stage.

As of 11 March, the financial investigation and the tax investigation which started early last year had uncovered 254 million yuan in evaded taxes and illegally retained profits. Some 119 million yuan, or 79.4 percent of total amount, has been recovered.

GUANGZHOU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON OVERALL PLANNING

HK191424 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1402 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Report: "Guangzhou Holds 'Conference on Assessment of Overall Plan for Guangzhou Municipality'"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Guangzhou Municipal People's Government today held a "conference on the assessment of the overall plan for Guangzhou municipality."

Sixty representatives of town planning experts from Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Dalian, Qingdao, Lanzhou, Wuhan, Hangzhou and Chengdu municipalities and professors and scholars from seven institutes of higher education including Qinghua University, Beijing University and Tongji University have gathered in Guangzhou to attend the "conference on the assessment of the overall plan for Guangzhou municipality." They will study together how to plan and build Guangzhou municipality into the political center of Guangdong, an economic, scientific, cultural and tourist center of the south China region, a significant port for the country's import and export trade, and into a prosperous and beautiful modern socialist city. They will also assess Guangzhou municipality's scale, population, functional structures, blueprint for short-term (that is, up to 1985) construction which includes residential housing, urban transportation, afforestation, industrial planning and the development of large and small urban areas, as well as plans regarding public amenities buildings and sports centers.

The draft of the "overall plan for Guangzhou municipality" has been changed 13 times. This time, after the final assessment, the whole plan will be submitted to the Guangdong provincial government to be examined and approved by the State Council for final decision.

It was learned that the plan determined five directions for the future development of Guangzhou municipality:

-- In industry, the short-term development should mainly aim at the development of consumer products industries. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the electronics and construction materials industries and promote development in the direction of producing high-grade precision and advanced products and of entering the international market. With the exploitation of the petroleum in the South China Sea, we must consider developing the petrochemical industry and building the Huangpu area into a petrochemical industry area.

-- It is necessary to promote the building of facilities such as transportation, communications, ports and airports that are necessary for foreign trade so that Guangzhou municipality will really become a center and base for foreign trade. Among them, in railway transportation, multiple tracks must be quickly built for the Beijing-Guangzhou and Guangzhou-Shenzhen railways (and when conditions permit, we should develop electrification). In highway transport, there are plans to complete in the short run (that is, in 1985) the technical reform for and the widening of the several major main highways along the export routes. They include the Guangzhou-Shenzhen, Guangzhou-Hua County, Guangzhou-Conghua and Guangzhou-Zhongshan Highways. Preparations are also to be made to build the superhighway from Guangzhou to Gongbei in Shenzhen.

-- It is necessary to develop the causes of science, culture and education, train even more scientists, technicians and management personnel to support the economic construction in the interior of China.

-- It is necessary to make full use of the favorable condition that Guangzhou municipality is a renowned historical and cultural city and actively develop tourism. It is necessary to formulate an overall plan for the building of tourist points including Baiyunshan, Conghua hot springs, Nankunshan and Lianhuashan.

-- It is necessary to work hard to do a good job of promoting the construction of a complete set of facilities for the cultural life of the urban population. The planned total area of housing construction in the short run is 6 million square meters and it is divided into 43 "lots." The problem of the source of funds will be solved through different channels, including the use of foreign capital and the capital from Overseas Chinese.

Liang Lingguang, mayor of Guangzhou municipality; Li Jianan and Liu Junjie, vice governors of Guangdong; and Ou Chu and Lai Zhuyan, vice mayors of Guangzhou municipality, attended today's opening ceremony of the "conference on the assessment of the overall plan for Guangzhou municipality."

SHENZHEN CADRE MEETING ON ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE

HK200428 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Shenzhen Municipal CCP Committee recently held a meeting of cadres at and above county-level to convey the important instructions of the central authorities and the instructions of the provincial CCP committee. The meeting demanded that party organizations at all levels take effective steps to deal resolute blows at smuggling and peddling contraband, speculation aimed at huge profits, bribery, corruption and other criminal activities in the economic field, and overcome the bourgeois liberalization trend. They must resolve to carry out this anticorruption struggle to the end in order to ensure healthy development in developing the special zone.

The participants seriously studied the central and provincial CCP committee instructions. They unanimously held: We must see both our achievements and also the unhealthy consequences of corruption by bourgeois ideology. In sum, these are in five aspects: 1) building private houses within the special zone has become a common practice; 2) people look for money in everything; 3) smuggling and peddling of contraband, and bribery and corruption is occurring with collusion between inside and outside; 4) serious capitalist trends exist; 5) there is blind worship of bourgeois culture and aping of bourgeois ways of life.

The meeting made arrangements for the anticorruption struggle in the coming period. The meeting first demanded that party committees at all levels seriously study and implement the central and provincial CCP committee instructions. All units must strengthen their case-handling forces and investigate major and important cases; where there are no major cases, small ones must be grasped.

In order to block loopholes in economic management, the meeting demanded that every unit and department seriously set up various systems and put them on a sound basis. With regard to external affairs, the meeting reiterated the following disciplines: It is forbidden, under any pretext, to hint that the other party should invite one to Hong Kong or abroad to inspect and tour; it is forbidden to bring foreign businessmen into one's own home to discuss business matters; and it is forbidden to accept any gifts and so on for oneself from foreign businessmen.

NEW GUANGXI HARBOR BEGINS TRIAL OPERATION

OWL20722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Nanning, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Trial operation at Fangcheng harbor, designed to handle four million tons of cargo annually, began March 10 in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, according to the regional communications department.

The harbor will open to foreign ships and handle export cargo in the second half of this year, the department said.

The new harbor is near the Beibu Gulf and 173 kilometers south of Nanning, capital of the region. The deep-water port, with road connections to the capital, will serve as an export outlet for southwest and northwest China. The harbor has two 20,000-ton- and five 10,000-ton-class berths. Warehouses and piling yards cover nearly 100,000 square meters, and a customs house, a border station, a quarantine station, communications and navigation facilities and public utilities have also been established, the department said.

CHENGDU PLA COMMANDER INSPECTS CIVILITY DRIVE

HK200354 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong recently led organ cadres to inspect the situation in launching the decorum and courtesy month drive in PLA units stationed in Chongqing. These units have acted with enthusiasm and speed in carrying out this drive. There have been great changes in the outlook of the units. They have done very many good deeds for the masses, for which the masses have enthusiastically praised them.

Commander You Taizhong stressed to every unit he visited: The key point in launching the decorum and courtesy drive in the PLA units is to get a good grasp of establishing revolutionary ideals. We must fundamentally enhance the commanders' and fighters' ideological and political awareness, so that they will spontaneously do a good job in promoting preparedness against war, military bearing and discipline, and good order, environmental sanitation, and tree-planting and protection in the barrack areas, so as to set a good example for the masses. At the same time, it is necessary to devise positive measures and methods for making the decorum and courtesy drive a regular and systematic thing.

He demanded that in the future the units launch a decorum and courtesy week around the major festivals such as May Day, Army Day, National Day, New Year, and Spring Festival, and regard several days each month as decorum and courtesy days. They should take the initiative to contact the local government and take responsibility for some urban transport stations, wharves, cinemas and other public places, in the manner of peasants cultivating responsibility fields. They should periodically send personnel to help maintain order and improve sanitation. Personnel must be assigned to take responsibility for local households of dependents of martyrs and servicemen and five-guarantee households, and ceaselessly work to ease their worries and solve their difficulties. As far as possible, the units should strive to do one or two good deeds of long-term significance for the local masses.

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK250815 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The second Sichuan provincial discussion meeting on Mao Zedong philosophical thought was recently held in Chengdu. Apart from 117 representatives from the relevant units in the province who attended this meeting, comrades of the Philosophy Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences and scientific research units, party schools, universities and colleges of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were also invited to attend. Yang Chao, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee; (Ye Ronggui), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and (Song Xiren) and (Chen Wen), deputy directors of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, also attended the meeting and spoke.

The comrades attending the meeting held: At present, further strengthening the study of, research in and publicity of Mao Zedong philosophical thought will surely have an important and active effect on the enhancement of our Marxist understanding and the achievement of the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Every philosophical worker must regard the penetrating study of, research in and publicity of Mao Zedong philosophical thought as his own glorious task and strive to achieve new and even greater results.

YIN FATANG ADDRESSES XIZANG ECONOMIC CRIME RALLY

HK260317 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Summary] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the regional CCP committee held a mobilization rally in Lhasa on 17 March to deal blows at economic crimes. Over 500 persons including leading comrades of the autonomous region, Xizang Military District, and Lhasa municipality attended.

Regional CCP committee First Secretary Yin Fatang presided and spoke. Regional CCP committee Secretary Raidi also spoke, outlining arrangements for implementing the central instructions on dealing blows at crimes in the economic field.

Comrade Raidi said: "Judging by the material collected on the illegal and criminal activities in the economic field in Xizang at present, the situation is extremely serious. Smuggling and peddling of contraband exist not only on the border but also in Lhasa and other areas, and in the state organs. In the previous period, the focus was on hitting at the criminal activities in smuggling and peddling contraband. However, judging by the problems exposed, illegal and criminal activities in the economic field are extremely serious."

Comrade Raidi said: "In order to wage this struggle successfully, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and grasp the policies. The party committees at all levels must have great resolve, take steady steps, adopt effective measures, do their work in a meticulous way, and grasp the policies well. The central and regional CCP committees have very great resolve. We must carry out this struggle in a thoroughgoing way." He also put forward the following demands:

1. Strengthen party leadership. Party committees and groups must regard this struggle as one of the focal tasks for this year. All prefectures, municipalities and departments must set up leadership groups to take charge of the work.
2. Step up propaganda and education. Prefectures, municipalities and departments must seriously organize party members, cadres and workers to study the relevant central decisions, and do a good job in propaganda and mobilization work. Good people and deeds must be protected and commended.
3. On the basis of summing up work in the previous stage, the prefectures, municipalities and departments must analyze the situation and work out the plans for the next stage.
4. Bring into full play the role of the functional departments.

Comrade Yin Fatang stressed in his speech: "The struggle against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is currently a major expression of the class struggle in socialist society in new historical conditions in our country. It is the reflection of how class enemies at home and abroad are using decadent capitalist ideology to sabotage and corrupt us. We must fully understand this and maintain high vigilance. We cannot relax this struggle at any time."

He said: "In order to launch and carry on this major struggle, all prefectures, municipalities and departments must regard the struggle as one of the focal tasks for this year, get a really good grasp of it and produce good results." He said: "Leading party comrades at all levels must be clear-headed and cannot take the matter lightly. They must have sufficient understanding of the necessity, protractedness and complexity of this struggle, and resolve to grasp it well."

BRIEFS

YUNNAN CADRE PUNISHED -- (Zeng Jiaqiang), former deputy secretary of the Huaping County CYL Committee and Communist Party member, has been punished for illegally selling ammunition. In March 1980, when (Zeng Jiaqiang) was serving as a person in charge of (Rongjiang) commune armed forces, he privately shared 3,000 rounds of rifle cartridges with another commune cadre and each got 1,500 rounds. In July the same year, (Zeng Jiaqiang) was transferred to the county CYL committee and he privately kept the cartridges in his house. At the beginning of April 1981, (Zeng Jiaqiang) asked (Fang Zhengrong) to sell the cartridges for him. As a result, he sold the cartridges to several people in (Zanghe) commune in Ninglang County at the price of 1 jiao 5 fen for each cartridge and obtained 250 yuan. (Zeng Jiaqiang) got 159 yuan. As he committed a heinous crime, the county CCP committee discharged him from all his posts inside and outside the party and expelled him from the party. The county public security organ arrested him and brought him to justice. The county people's court has recently sentenced him to 4 years' imprisonment in accordance with criminal law. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 82 HK]

BEIJING FIRST SECRETARY, OTHERS PLANT TREES

OW281301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Tao Yuan]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA) -- Together with office cadres of the municipal party committee, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing, and other leading comrades today took the lead in planting trees on barren hills in the outer suburbs of Beijing.

During a break, Comrade Duan Junyi told this reporter: "Afforestation is 30 percent planting and 70 percent management. We must not only plant trees well but also make sure that the trees will live and take good care of them."

TIANJIN CCP REMOVES LEADERS OF AQUATIC BUREAU

OW281210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 28 Mar 82

[By XINHUA reporter Shi Bo]

[Text] Tianjin, 28 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and people's government have recently reorganized the leading body of the Tianjin Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau, which was staffed by persons who rose to power through "rebellion." Yang Heng, secretary of the bureau's leading party group and bureau director; Ma Chengzhi, deputy secretary of the bureau's leading party group and deputy director of the bureau; Liu Zengxiang, member of the leading party group and deputy director of the bureau and concurrently secretary of the party committee of the Tianjin Municipal Deep Sea Fishing Company; and Zhou Yunhong, member of the leading party group and deputy director of the bureau, have been removed from their leading posts both inside and outside the party. The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and people's government have appointed a new leading body for the bureau.

The original leading body of the Tianjin Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau was formed in late 1978 following the "exposure-criticism-investigation" movement that year. Yang Heng had been deputy chief of the agricultural section of the planning committee under the CCP North China Bureau. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he took an active part in rebel organizations, created the so-called advanced experience in persecuting veteran cadres and concocted many false charges and cases. He described scores of people as "renegades," "enemy agents" and "counterrevolutionaries."

Ma Chengzhi, originally secretary of the party general branch of the Tianjin Municipal Food Bureau's west station grain depot, was promoted to deputy secretary of the party committee and deputy director of the Tianjin Municipal Food Bureau because he supported those who climbed up through rebellion during the "Great Cultural Revolution." After his transfer to the aquatic products bureau, he took advantage of his power and promoted a number of rebels to leading posts.

Originally a boatman of the deep sea fishing company under the aquatic products bureau, Zhou Yunhong organized a "rebel group" and feverishly engaged in "stopping production and making revolution" during the "Great Cultural Revolution." In February 1969 he was admitted to the party at the inauguration meeting of the party committee of the deep sea fishing company. At the same time he was appointed deputy secretary of the company's party committee and shortly afterward he was again promoted to deputy secretary of the party committee and deputy director of the aquatic products bureau. Idling about all the time without doing any work, he was nicknamed by the masses a "mischievous deputy director."

Liu Zengxiang was deputy manager of the deep sea fishing company before the "Great Cultural Revolution." He was subjected to criticism for his insistence on the incorrect views that "it is better to purchase fish than to catch them" and "it is better to ask for supply of fish (by the central government) than to purchase them" and that the deep sea fishing company should be deactivated. Early during the "Great Cultural Revolution," he rose to rebel as a "victim" and was again made a deputy manager of the fishing company. In 1970, he was transferred. In the latter half of 1978, Yang Heng and Ma Chengzhi, after assuming office in the aquatic products bureau, asked for Liu Zengxiang's return to the bureau and promoted him more than several grades to deputy director and member of the leading party group of the aquatic products bureau and concurrently secretary of the party committee of the deep sea fishing company, praising him as an "expert" in aquatic products.

After attaining leadership power at the aquatic products bureau, the first thing Yang Heng and company did was to publicly oppose the organizational line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to voice grievances for those who were driven out of office during the "exposure-criticism-investigation" movement and to restore them to leading posts at the bureau. In fishing production, they ignored the instruction of the State Council and Tianjin Municipality that the aquatic products bureau should catch more fish to supply city dwellers. They did all they could to cut down the number of fishing vessels to maintain low catches in order to pave the way for deactivating the deep sea fishing company. In a little more than a year, they gave away one-third of the company's fishing vessels to other provinces and municipalities. They still maintained that "it is better to purchase fish than to catch them" and "it is better to ask for supply of fish (by the central government) than to purchase them;" obviously wrong views. They publicly advocated that the company should be permanently "disbanded." Under their domination, the bureau's staff and workers were ideologically confused. Only 30 percent of Tianjin's fishing vessels were at sea -- about one-half or one-quarter of the rate of other provinces and municipalities -- and the company's catch was even less than that of a six-vessel production brigade in Shandong's Yantai Prefecture. Compared with other provinces and municipalities, Tianjin's fishing equipment was advanced although its catch was the lowest and the cost highest. People in Tianjin found it difficult to buy fish.

Long since aware of the serious organizational impurity of the aquatic products bureau, First Secretary Chen Weida and Second Secretary Huang Zhigang of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and Tianjin Mayor Hu Qili, as well as other responsible comrades, sent investigators to the aquatic products bureau on three occasions. However, Chen Rong, deputy director of the finance, trade and political department of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, and Ma Ruihua, former director of the committee's organization department, along with other responsible personnel conducting the investigations, wrote false reports to cover up the truth. Thus, problems remained unsolved after the first two investigations. In April 1981 the municipal CCP committee dispatched another group of investigators who after several months of repeated investigations and verifications pinpointed the main problems of the leading body of the municipal aquatic products bureau.

XINHUA Commentator's Article

OW290609 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA) -- Title: "A Serious Incident, A Profound Lesson" -- by XINHUA commentator.

The serious impurity of the former leading body of the Tianjin Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau is a profound lesson that calls for attention by party committees at all levels.

On many occasions, the party Central Committee has stressed the importance of paying attention to reorganizing and building the leading bodies.

The "three kinds of people" -- those who have thrived by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and cohorts in making rebellion, those who are imbued with factional thinking and those who engage in beating, smashing and looting -- as well as those who resist the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, must resolutely be eliminated from the leading bodies at all levels. This is an issue of the utmost importance and has a bearing on whether we can adhere to the leadership of the party, perpetuate the party's Marxist line and smoothly carry out the socialist modernization program. The serious impurity of the leading body of the Tianjin Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau once more reminds us that we must not lower our guard concerning this issue.

Why is it that, after the smashing of the "gang of four" over 5 years ago, such serious problems as occurred in the Tianjin Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau still crop up? It may be because some units have not thoroughly exposed and criticized the "gang of four" and the organizations and thought are still permeated with serious impurities. It may also be because responsible persons of certain units, being bureaucratic, have not firmly consolidated and built the leading bodies and have even been taken in by the transient good performance of the "three kinds of people."

The problem of the leading body of the Tianjin Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau has taught us that, to consolidate and build leading bodies at various levels, it is essential, first of all, to consolidate and build organizational departments. The organizational departments at all levels must maintain purity, firmly implement the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and possess the concept of strong organization. They must also be absolutely impartial and not appoint people out of favoritism or according to factions. The work style must be thoroughgoing, painstaking, practical and realistic. In addition, attention must be paid to strengthening the work of frequently testing and judging cadres. The seriously impure leading bodies must be promptly handled upon discovery. Particularly calling for attention means, in restructuring the organizations and restaffing new leading bodies, the party committees at all levels must not only pay attention to "removal," but also to "appointment." The "three kinds of people" and those who resist the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session must not be allowed to enter the leading bodies, and those who have found their way into the leading bodies must be resolutely eliminated in order to ensure the purity of leading bodies at all levels, politically and organizationally, and guarantee that the party's line, principles and policies can smoothly and thoroughly be carried out.

BRIEFS

HEBEI INDUSTRY -- According to the provincial statistics bureau, total value of Hebei's industrial output in February was 23 percent more than in the same month last year. Output value in January and February showed an increase of 9.7 percent over the same period last year. This included an 8.7 percent rise in enterprises owned by the whole people, a 14 percent rise in collective enterprises, and a 60 percent rise in jointly-owned enterprises. Increases of from 6.1 to 23 percent were recorded in all the province's 19 prefectures and municipalities, except for Changzhou Prefecture, where a decline of 2.2 percent was recorded due to a fall in output of the north China oilfield. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Mar 82 HK]

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-PRC TALKS OVER TAIWAN ARMS

OW261055 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Apparently the United States is still talking with the Chinese communists about selling weapons to the Republic of China for defense of the people of Taiwan. This is hard for the people of Free China to understand.

Everyone in Taiwan is aware that the United States has recognized the Chinese communists, hoping for an ally against the aggressive regime of the Soviet Union. Free Chinese may not agree that the Red China card exists, or is worth trying to play; but it is understood that there is no American ill will toward the Republic of China or the people of Taiwan. Americans have merely rated what they regard as "true China" and chosen to run with the bigger and supposedly stronger one for the time being.

Why should this be any reason for denying or limiting the right of the people of Taiwan to defend themselves? This is undeniably what the Chinese communists succeed in and Washington knows that.

More important than the Peking intention is the requirement of American law. After recognizing the Chinese communists, the U.S. Congress enacted, and the American President signed, the Taiwan Relations Act. This American law [words indistinct] establishes relations with the people of Taiwan and commits the United States to help defend the island against aggression. This law is superior to the Executive order under which President Carter recognized the Chinese communists. Furthermore, it was an act subsequent to that recognition which makes its contents even stronger and more binding.

If the United States is committed under its own law to supply armament for the defense of Taiwan, how can it discuss this question with the Chinese communists? An agreement would be illegal under American law unless it were made subject to the approval of Congress. If there is any likelihood that the American Congress and the American President would agree to leave Taiwan helpless, in Free China any such agreement is regarded as inconceivable not only because the United States (?keeps) its promises, but also because it is totally unnecessary.

The Chinese communists have threatened the United States in connection with the supply of arms to Taiwan: But the Chinese communists have never said precisely what they might do. They certainly would not withdraw from Washington; it took them too long to get there and they would have too much to lose. At the most, they might call home their ambassador and demand that the United States do likewise. But the diplomatic establishment would remain in place under the control of a charge d'affaires. Nothing would really be changed.

Would the Chinese communists stop trading with the United States? Even now they are buying only what they must. Trade both ways amounts to \$5 billion, compared with \$13 billion between the United States and the Republic of China.

Many Americans, including Ronald Reagan, believe that it was not necessary for the United States to break relations with the Republic of China in order to enter into a relationship with Red China. In fact, that was exactly what Richard Nixon arranged. All the time in the late 1970's, (?when) the United States and Red China exchanged liaison offices, there was an American Embassy in Taipei and a Free Chinese Embassy in Washington. President Carter did not have to pay the price as he did. That is exactly what Mr Reagan told him at the time. The Chinese communists bluffed and blackmailed President Carter into recognition. Now they are trying to bluff and blackmail President Reagan. Surely he would not make the same mistake that he lay at Jimmy Carter's (?doormat).

The U.S. commitment to Taiwan cannot be dumped as was the recognition of the Republic of China. The law of the United States is involved. It cannot be changed without a process of repeal. That would require a majority of the Senate and the House of Representatives and President Reagan's signature. That is not going to happen. So how and why should the U.S. commitment be discussed with the Chinese communists?

TAIWAN RECOGNIZES NEW GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT

OW271421 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, March 27 (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China has formally recognized the newly established Government of the Republic of Guatemala.

E.A. Lopez Calvo, Guatemala ambassador to the ROC, was informed of the move in Taipei by Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and the Guatemala Foreign Ministry in Guatemala City was notified by Chinese Ambassador Loh I-cheng, both on Friday.

SAUDI COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES IN TAIPEI

OW281427 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, March 28 (CNA) -- Saudi Communications Minister Shaykh Husayn al-Mansuri arrived in Taipei Sunday for a five-day visit at the invitation of Chinese Communications Minister Lien Chan.

The minister, accompanied by Deputy Minister an-Nasir as-Sallum will meet Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and other government leaders to exchange views on the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. The visitors will also tour this nation's engineering institutions, construction facilities, industrial complexes, and cultural establishments.

The Chinese Government will confer a medal on Minister al-Mansuri on March 31 in recognition of his contribution to the promotion of Sino-Saudi friendship and cooperation.

Al-Mansuri and his party were greeted at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport upon their arrival by Communications Minister Lien Chan and Saudi Ambassador As'ad 'Abd al-Aziz az-Zuhayr.

DEFENSE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS TOP 1983 BUDGET

OW191429 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Taipei -- The Executive Yuan 15 March sent a written request to the Legislative Yuan asking it to review and approve the central government's general budget for 1983. Both total revenue and expenditure for 1983 will be NT\$338,840,691,000.

The amount of the central government's general budget for 1983 has only increased by 6.5 percent compared with 1982. The total revenue for 1983 includes revenue through issuing government bonds to the amount of NT\$28 billion and reserves from the previous year to the amount of NT\$863,428,000.

National defense and foreign affairs expenditures top the list of total expenditure for 1983. The total expenditures for national defense and foreign affairs purposes are NT\$144,236,668,000, accounting for 42.5 percent of the total budget for 1983. This shows an increase of 13.5 percent compared with the total expenditures for national defense and foreign affairs purposes in the previous year.

HSIN WAN PAO ON 'SENSITIVE' SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK290759 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 29 Mar 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "No Doubledealing Is Permitted in a Sensitive Situation"]

[Text] After Soviet Chairman Brezhnev spoke in Tashkent on his desire to improve relations with China, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said in a television interview that Sino-U.S. relations were in "a very sensitive state."

Sino-U.S. relations have been in a sensitive state for some time now, due to the U.S. desire to sell arms to Taiwan. As Haig said previously, China and the United States are holding "very sensitive negotiations" on the question of arms sales to Taiwan, and these have now been going on for quite some time.

The Reagan administration declared last December that it wanted to sell arms worth \$97 million to Taiwan. This was naturally opposed by Beijing, which demanded clarification. After the Sino-U.S. negotiations began in Beijing in January, this U.S. arms deal with Taiwan was shelved and was not submitted to Congress for approval. Before Haig's 28 March television talk, the Washington POST said application for the arms deal with Taiwan was about to be formally submitted to Congress.

Can these very sensitive negotiations continue if the United States negotiates on the one hand and sells arms to Taiwan on the other? Can Sino-U.S. relations, which are in a very sensitive state, withstand yet another deceptive doubledealing attack like this? Haig will have to answer these questions first.

Last time, when Assistant Secretary of State Holdridge came to Beijing for talks, the American press reported that the Reagan administration wanted to cooperate with Taiwan in producing fighter aircraft; Reagan blamed the press for leaking this news. What explanation does Reagan have this time, now that the American press is saying that Reagan wants to take a further step on the issue of selling arms to Taiwan?

Haig neither acknowledged nor denied the Washington POST report; he just said that the Reagan administration was not to blame for the current tension in Sino-U.S. relations. Does he want to prepare public opinion for a deterioration in those relations?

Who is to blame, if not the Reagan administration? Haig said the blame should first be laid on predecessors, saying that the Reagan administration had in no way departed from the China policy stand of the previous three administrations; second, the blame should be laid on America's international behavior, which caused China to harbor doubts about U.S. resolve and ability to counter Soviet hegemonism; and third, the blame should be laid on China's changed attitude and its disappointment with U.S. inability to help China much in achieving modernization.

Of course something remains of the attitude of Nixon, Ford and Carter in handling the Taiwan question, but when all is said and done, the three previous U.S. administrations did push Sino-U.S. relations forward, and even though there were setbacks, Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established during Carter's term of office, and the United States promised to maintain only unofficial relations with Taiwan. It is now precisely the statements and moves of the Reagan administration that have produced the threat of turning back the clock and putting relations into reverse. The facts are very clear: It is entirely the problem of the Reagan administration if Sino-U.S. relations retrogress.

China has never thought of relying on U.S. strength to achieve modernization. Certain Americans may overestimate their own abilities and think that they are the saviors of the world, but China has always known that it must mainly rely on its own efforts for one quarter of the earth's population to achieve modernization. China has never harbored any illusions, nor is it disappointed. China plays neither the "Soviet" nor the "American" card, and still less does it play the "begging card," so there is no need to think that you are so wonderful!

What has caused today's great sensitivity in Sino-U.S. relations is the Reagan administration's lack of a sufficiently strategic viewpoint and failure to change its attitude of deceiving people. If the relations go even further than being sensitive, then "we really cannot go on, relations will just have to retrogress." The Chinese nation will continue to forge ahead.

PAPERS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV TASHKENT PROPOSAL

TA KUNG PAO Article

HK270638 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Mar 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Chinese Spokesman Knows Exactly What To Say"]

[Text] Proving To Be Decisive

The Chinese Foreign Ministry made an immediate official response to Brezhnev's remarks at Tashkent. A XINHUA reporter also immediately commented on it. Moreover, the official response was made public at a press conference which the Foreign Ministry had previously arranged for foreign reporters. That the response was made public at the first press conference showed its urgency.

What the new trend of Sino-Soviet relations will be is an important issue in the world today. It concerns the development of the entire international situation. It is only natural that in the past 2 days, governments of all countries have fixed their eyes on Beijing. This event proves that China is indeed decisive in the world situation.

The Spokesman's Three Sentences

There are, altogether, three sentences in the Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, but each sentence has important implications.

The first sentence is: "We have noted the remarks on Sino-Soviet relations made by President Brezhnev in Tashkent on 24 March." The words "have noted" do not mean attaching importance to it, nor do they mean belittling it. The second sentence is: "We firmly reject the attacks on China contained in the remarks." This shows the principle and stand toward attacks on China in the remarks. It shows a resolute attitude. The third sentence is: "What we attach importance to are actual deeds of the Soviet Union in Sino-Soviet relations and international affairs." It seems to say that the Soviet Union is asked to prove its words with its deeds.

Two Things Done by the Soviet Union

There are at least two major things done by the Soviet Union which China often mentions concerning relations between the two countries and international affairs.

In relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union has deployed massive forces on the Sino-Soviet border, thus constituting a threat to China. China has repeatedly pointed out this fact and demanded the withdrawal of these troops. Nevertheless, to date, Brezhnev still denies in his remarks that the Soviet Union has been a threat to China.

In international relations, immediately after the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, China stated that under such circumstances, it would no longer attend Sino-Soviet talks. This is because what the Soviet Union has done threatens world peace, threatens China's security and has created new obstacles in normalizing relations between the two countries. Two and a half years have passed since the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops, but has dispatched more troops there in order to occupy it for a long time.

The Timing of the Soviet Union's Remarks

Recently, Soviet leaders have given successive speeches on "improving" Sino-Soviet relations. Even Brezhnev himself followed the example of Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It is worthy of close attention that Brezhnev made his remarks at Tashkent, which is not far from China, and at a time when Sino-U.S. relations are wavering.

Moreover, the remarks emphatically mention the concept of "opposing two Chinas" and "recognizing the PRC's sovereignty over Taiwan." Of course, this implies a kind of "contrast." On the one hand, Brezhnev gave these indications. On the other hand, he attacked China. Therefore, Beijing has pointed out: "This has proved all the more that it is necessary to evaluate its words by its actual deeds."

See How the Opposite Sides Return the Balls

Beijing has recently made explicit remarks on Sino-U.S. relations and on Sino-Soviet relations. This means that it has respectively kicked the balls back to the courts of its opposite sides. It has already made up its mind and is waiting to see how they return the balls.

HSIN WAN PAO Article

HK280755 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Mar 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Yesterday He Was Fierce of Visage, Today He Smiles"]

[Text] No matter what, Brezhnev's Tashkent speech was at any rate not an affair of harsh words and stern looks as in the past; it had something of a kind and pleasant countenance. Although it could not be called meek and submissive, there was some lowering of the head and lightening of the tune.

This is, first of all, because Mount Tai does not fall; China has not collapsed because of the stabs in the back and open attacks perpetrated by the Soviet Union at that time, nor because of its own 10 years of internal disorder. Second, China's international status is, on the contrary, more decisive than before. China has joined the United Nations and normalized relations with the United States. There was no alternative for Brezhnev but to stop strutting around and giving himself airs.

Today, the more he engages in expansion, the greater difficulty he gets into; he was very pleased with himself over Vietnam and Afghanistan, but now they are actually the cause of his distress.

Precisely at this moment, he saw that trouble had arisen in Sino-U.S. relations over arms sales to Taiwan, and developed lofty aspirations for taking advantage of this. He thus came out with his carefully concocted Tashkent speech. You can see how careful he was just be looking at Tashkent, the place that he chose.

However, it was precisely in this central Asian city, quite close to China, that Brezhnev made another Tashkent speech 8 years ago, in which he loudly abused China as "practicing anti-Soviet policies," and "promoting international tension;" he said that "if a clash of arms should unfortunately break out between the Soviet Union and China, the state of war would spread to other regions."

In the same year, 1973, Brezhnev personally revealed to Kissinger, who was visiting the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union might launch a preemptive strike against China's nuclear bases. Nixon had already visited China at the time.

This was much sterner and harsher than what he says now about Beijing "echoing imperialist policy on the world stage" and "not conforming to socialist principles;" he was unleashing all his ferocity, and now, one could say that he was smiling a bit.

Ferocity has not scared China, nor can it stop China's forging ahead. Today's smile cannot beguile China; Beijing has just pointed out that the time chosen for the speech "gives food for thought," and that it is actions that must be watched. This neither completely negates nor fully affirms the face value of the speech.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger may have been the first to react, saying that there was certainly no coolness in Sino-U.S. relations. As when drinking water, a person knows himself whether it is hot or cold. To put it a bit less politely, it would be a good thing if the Americans in the White House "thought it over."

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